

Confusion plagues campus budgets

by Robert Morgan-Wilde and Theresa Goffredo

Phoenix, in this article, explores the complex world of campus budgets. It hopes to cast light on the way funding procedures affect the quality of education received by SF State students.

The budget at SF State is similar to a checking account. Money is withdrawn when necessary, deposits are made, and sometimes funds are depleted. But what is missing from this banking system is a monthly statement.

This statement should tell students on this campus where their money goes, why their departments are not getting adequate funding, and who has the responsibility of managing their money.

Because there is no statement, students are essentially left

uninformed and remain that way through the semester. One day, they may find out that their department is getting a cut-back in funding. They don't know why, and they can't do anything about it.

For instance, two weeks ago the Associated Students voted to eliminate from next year's AS budget the Golden Gater, the

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Poetry Center, KSFS, the Television Center and other student laboratory productions because the AS wanted to build up its reserve funds. The AS told these groups they were eligible for Instructionally Related Activities funding. And this is where pandemonium began.

Lawrence Ianni, SF State's provost, informed the school deans on Oct. 2, 1980 that all requests must be submitted to his office no later than Nov. 7, 1980 for Instructionally Related Activities money. If the departments did not submit a proposal by this date, they lost IRA funding.

When the AS advised the various programs it had cut off to get alternative funding from the Instructionally Related Activities Committee, the AS was aware that the deadline for filing proposals had passed.

Why have these programs disregarded the opportunity to apply for funding under the required timetable?

According to Robert Kamai, AS business manager, the programs were informed two times by letter from the AS that they would not be eligible for funding through the IRA unless they applied by Nov. 7.

"They have neglected to follow through on their responsibility," Kamai said.

Instructionally related programs are defined by the Educational Code, Section 89230, set forth by the state legislature, as being activities and laboratory experiences that are partly sponsored by an academic discipline or department. These programs must also be an integral part of the instruction that is offered.

The code states that "activities which are considered to be essential to a quality educational program and an important instructional experience for any student enrolled in the respective program may be considered instructionally related."

Two of the activities, the Television Center and KSFS, are now and have been funded through the IRA. In 1979 and

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PHOENIX

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How Romberg sees his job

by Heidi Garfield

In the first in-depth interview with President Paul F. Romberg since last spring, Phoenix provides a glimpse into life at the top of SF State.

In 1973 Romberg replaced then-acting President S.I. Hayakawa, a flamboyant administrator during the politically turbulent years of student and faculty strikes.

Before assuming the presidency here, Romberg, 59, served for six years as founding president of Cal State Bakersfield. Previously, he served for five years as vice president of Academic Affairs at Chico State.

Phoenix: Approximately how much time do you spend on this campus?

Romberg: Sixty percent.

Q: What is your schedule like?

A: I will cite you as close to a typical day as I can, because they are all so atypical, usually.

I am working at my desk (at home) by 6 (a.m.). I have lots of downtown breakfast meetings because it's easier for me to get hold of people at that time. I'm usually then in my office by 9 and run a full-day appointment schedule. Mondays and Tuesdays I have board meetings, and most Thursdays and Fridays I'm in Sacramento for committee hearings.

Q: Who do you have breakfast meetings with, for example?

A: Oh, Standard Oil people. It depends. Right now we're beginning a fundraiser, and I'm anxious to culminate, as rapidly as possible, the development of a new art gallery for the university. It will be non-state supported, privately funded. At times like that, I have meetings with people whom I consider to be potential donors.

Q: What were your first priorities as president here?

A: One of my first goals was a long-range (education) plan. At the first faculty meeting, I created a long-range planning commission (composed of) faculty members, students — graduate and undergraduate — advisory board members, staff and people from the community. Eighteen months later they presented the university with a Master Plan. It's been a model for a good many

other institutions.

Q: How has that part of the Master Plan already in effect changed the education available to students?

A: One of the most important areas is in General Education requirements. If you would have looked at the old catalog — and I'm not picking on anthropology — you would have seen that just about anything in anthropology (for anthropology majors) would have been satisfactory for completing the GE requirements. It was a great cafeteria approach.

Our students, I think, were being ripped off. I don't like to use that word, but they were not getting a true opportunity to share in a general education program, which I think is absolutely essential for the education of the whole person.

Q: Within two or three years after you became president, you managed to mollify the criticisms of several outspoken faculty members. How did you do that?

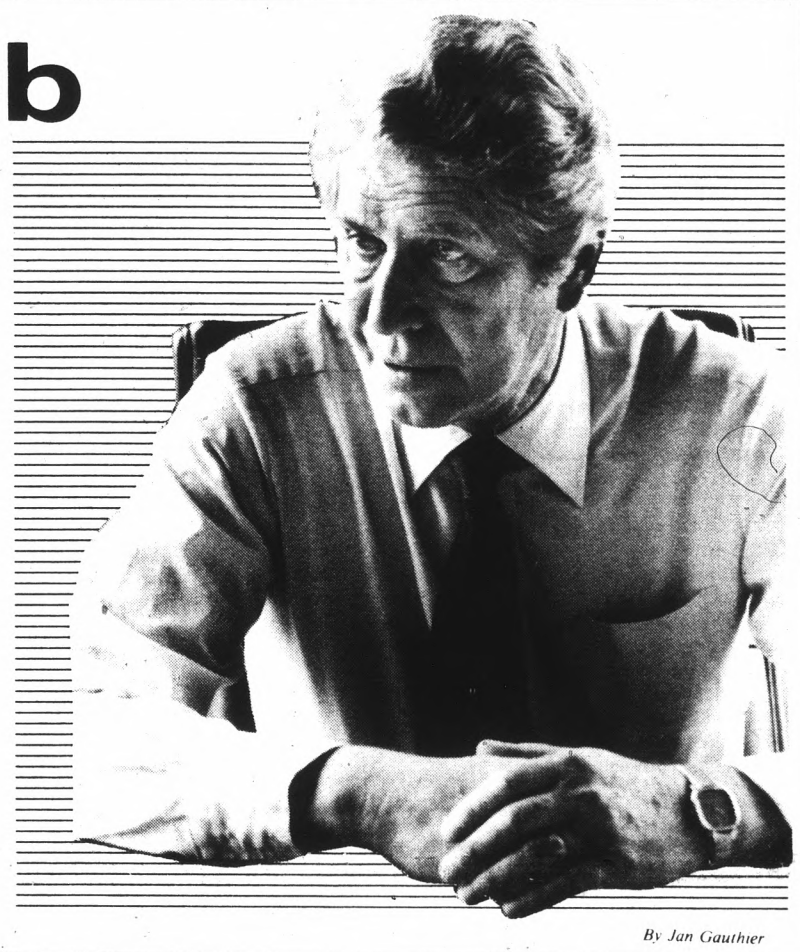
A: A university has four component parts, and no one can survive without the others. I'd like to think so sometimes, but in reality it can't. I feel it is absolutely mandatory that students, faculty, staff and the administration are all represented.

Q: Some observers say that Chancellor Dumke views SF State as a thorn in his side, partly because of its controversial past. They say he favors a homogenized CSUC system, not wanting one campus to develop more innovative programs that would attract more prestigious faculty and a predominance of the best students.

Because you encourage the development of experimental programs, have you met with opposition from the chancellor or the trustees to programs you've wanted to establish?

A: No, I can't say we've had problems with any specific programs. But the chancellor early on made the comment that he would like to see (the CSUC system) as a loose federation of colleges and (that he would) do as little centralization as is absolutely essential. We do have concerns that, either for

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By Jan Gauthier

Grievance hearing continues

Prof calls firing an 'assault'

by Karen Franklin

Complaints against SF State by two assistant professors were heard last week by separate three-member faculty grievance panels.

Benjamin Dix, a clinical science professor hired in 1978, filed his complaint last August after SF State's promotions committee decided not to retain him for the 1981-82 year.

Timothy Sampson, a professor of social work education, is appealing the committee's refusal last year to recommend that he be promoted to associate professor. He has not been promoted since coming here in 1970.

Professors Howard Weddle of the Health Education Department, Ben White of the Psychology Department and Dan Posin of the Center for Interdisciplinary Science are deliberating Sampson's case.

Dix's grievance panel, consisting of English Professor Dorothy Pettit, Educational Opportunity Program Director Henry Gardner and Theatre Arts Professor John Martin, will hear more testimony tomorrow.

Dix, an immunology specialist hired by the Center for Advanced Medical Technology (CAMT), a graduate program in the School of Science, was dismissed by President Paul F. Romberg following recommendations from the program's hiring committee, the program director, the school dean and the university's promotions committee.

The university cited lack of teaching effectiveness and failure to do sufficient research as reasons for Dix's dismissal.

At his grievance hearing Friday, Dix spoke for four and a half hours about more than a dozen problems in the CAMT program, which he said make teaching and research difficult. He called

no witnesses.

These conditions, he said, include equipment and supplies shortages, insufficient immunological material in the library, student unpreparedness, poor faculty morale and hostility and vindictiveness from several of his co-workers.

Despite these handicaps, he said, he has managed to set up a Young Scientists of Tomorrow chapter here and publish since his arrival. He is also faculty adviser to Black Students in Science, he said.

"I managed to meet at least one of the criteria demanded of me, and my failure to meet other criteria was based not upon my own incompetence but upon conditions in the department over which I had no control," he said.

Dix, who is black, did not mention racial prejudice at the hearing. According to Marvin Gerber, the university's grievance officer, Dix had noted it as a

factor in his dismissal in his notice of intent to appeal.

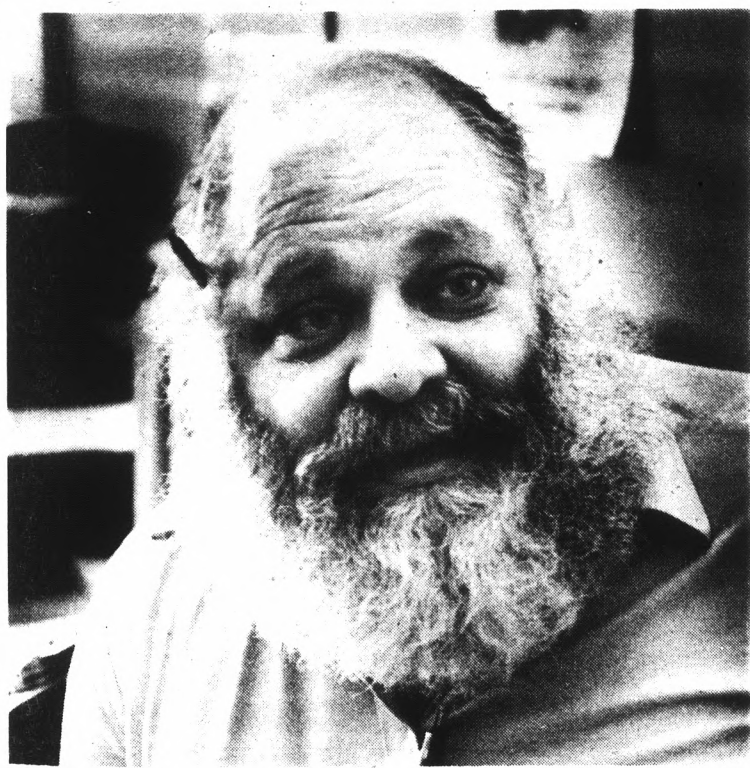
Dix accused Frank Bayliss, CAMT director, of using "gestapo-type tactics" and of having an attitude of "animosity with vindictive, dictatorial sarcasm which led to a successful attempt at academic assault upon me."

Dix said Bayliss and Remo Morelli, the CAMT program's hiring committee chair, used their influence to affect Dix's student evaluation scores.

Dix said that in "a concerted effort to frustrate and degrade me," Bayliss and Morelli burst into his classroom in May 1979, "sat in the rear of the room and proceeded to ask a barrage of irrelevant questions."

By admonishing him in front of his students, Dix said they had negatively "influenced a few students who have in-

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By Jan Gauthier

Timothy Sampson, professor of social work education, says he was unfairly denied promotion.

Two instructors cancel class; don't get rehired

by David Rapp

After teaching a gerontology class for three and a half years, two instructors are being forced to re-apply for their jobs by the Department of Continuing Education because they canceled their class last February.

Peter Dewees, acting dean of Continuing Education, has said he will not discuss the department's decision with concerned students, the instructors themselves or the United Professors of California.

Carol Jean Wisniewski and Delia Vicerra, co-instructors of Gerontology 500, said they canceled the class because it was under-enrolled. According to an agreement that part-time instructors sign when they are hired, they have the option of canceling a class or teaching for less pay if enrollment is less than 17 students.

The two instructors said they have been thwarted in their efforts to meet with either Dewees or Anabel Pelham, gerontology coordinator, and get an adequate explanation for their not being im-

mediately rehired.

The class is a survey course covering many aspects of the aging process, particularly in the United States, and is the only class required in the certificate curriculum.

Pelham, who made the original recommendation, said the cancellation of the class "was the last straw." The actual decision, said Pelham, was made by the Continuing Education Council.

A former student of the two instructors, Mena Zaminsky, had scheduled a meeting with the dean for Tuesday to discuss the decision and to submit a student petition in support of Wisniewski and Vicerra. The meeting was canceled.

"I think it's unfair, unjust and unprofessional the way they handled it," said Zaminsky.

Dewees said he would have no reason to talk with students about the matter or to hold more meetings with the instructors or the UPC, the union which represents them.

Lecturers are hired by the semester, said Dewees, and they "could not be assured of a teaching job. They have no

inherent right to be hired each semester."

The two instructors said they had sent a memo to Pelham in December indicating they would be willing to teach the class to 15 students. With fewer students, they said, it would not be possible to teach the class adequately.

Since instructors are paid on a per student basis, Vicerra said, fewer students would lower their pay too much to justify their teaching the class.

Pelham said that since the class is essential to the certificate program, "the class must run every semester." She said some students would be seriously set back because they couldn't take the class this semester.

"I need teachers I can depend on," she said. "The fact that they would walk out on the program shows a negative attitude."

Pelham also said the instructors had been offered full salary to teach the class, but they refused.

Wisniewski denied this, saying they

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By Rob Werfel

Rita Jenrette exposed Capitol Hill on "AM San Francisco." This week Phoenix looks at the Bay Area talk show scene and visits the sets of "AM San Francisco," "People Are Talking" and "S.F.O." — See Backwords

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Even with aid, students skimp to get by

by Stuart Gordon

When Barbara Keefe and her husband moved to California from Michigan a few years ago, they were vaguely aware that California's system of higher education was among the most affordable in the nation. In fact, that was one factor in their making the move.

What they didn't know was that the bargain-basement price tag on education at any one of the 19 senior schools constituting the California State University and Colleges (CSUC) system makes it the least expensive in the country in terms of tuition and student fees.

Its closest California rival, the nine campuses making up the University of California system, charges three times as much. Outside California, the City Universities of New York, a system that was free until New York's financial crisis in 1976, now charges students \$925 a year in tuition. That is 3 1/2 times higher than the \$266-a-year fee CSUC assesses its students.

"In New York City, people look back very longingly to our days of tuitionless universities. It definitely cost us enrollment to have instituted tuition," lamented Ann Kramer, an official in CUNY's Office of University Relations.

Susan Glick, a counselor at SF State's Financial Aid Office for the last five years, suspects that many people move to California to take advantage of low-cost higher education here.

"A lot of students come into my office as non-residents their first year here and are back in my office the next year with resident status," Glick noted.

But Keefe, a 29-year-old senior majoring in dietetics, has found a snake amidst this educational Garden of Eden.

The benefits of minimal educational costs here, she complained, are offset, to a great extent, by the high cost of living in the Bay Area. Before moving to California, Keefe and her husband both attended Michigan State, where tuition is nearly 5 1/2 times higher than the fees here.

"Living in the Bay Area is much more expensive than in the Midwest," she said.

The Keefes have found it hard to make ends meet living in San Francisco, despite the fact that her husband works full time and she has a part-time job while going to school full time.

As a result, the Keefes, like thousands of other college students in California, are investigating financial aid.

"There's just no way I could continue college without financial aid," she said.

While grants such as the state-funded Cal Grant A pay part or all of a student's fees for a year, depending upon need, the fees themselves are so low that they make little difference to the financial strains confronting students who can only work part time, Keefe said.

"That's really just a drop in the bucket of what a student really needs in the way of financial assistance. It just doesn't help out that much," she said.

Because she and her husband both work, Keefe is skeptical about her eligibility for the federally-funded, need-based Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG or Pell Grant).

"Given Reagan's proposed budget cuts, I don't think we'd even be considered for financial aid next year. We'd be making too much as far as they're concerned," she said, exasperated. And yet, she said, they are barely meeting their living expenses.

President Reagan's proposed budget calls for \$2.6 billion in cuts in federal financial aid programs. Reagan's plan calls for setting an income ceiling for dependent and independent students for eligibility for a BEOG award. That could eliminate up to 286,000 recipients nationwide in both 1981 and 1982, according to federal budget director David Stockman.

The Keefes, like many other students who hold down jobs while going to college, are caught in a limbo in which their income is barely enough to live on but more than enough to disqualify them for need-based financial aid.

"It's ridiculous what they expect students to live on," Keefe said.

Administrators and students alike agree that student budget estimates — the projected costs of living and going to school in a year — do not accurately reflect the expenses the average student will incur.

"The most common complaint we get from students who come to us for counseling is that student budgets are not realistic," noted Susan Glick, adding that she agreed with the students. Estimated student budgets are used to determine eligibility for need-based financial aid.

"We try to get our budgets to be as realistic as can be within the constraints of the guidelines set by the CSUC system," explained Penny Winn, assistant director of counseling in financial aid. "I know, honestly, that students cannot live on these budgets, but we are as high as we are allowed to go."

She described the development of the annual student budgets as "an eclectic process," involving about two months research by Financial Aid Office staff.

The CSUC student budget is divided into six major categories designed to reflect varying student lifestyles. CSUC has systemwide guidelines established by the Chancellor's Office, and no campus can exceed them.

"San Francisco State is absolutely one of the highest student budgets in the (CSUC) system, reflecting the high cost of living in this city," Winn said. "We find our figures are maximum for what the system allows. Admittedly, the budget is very frugal and assumes a non-luxurious lifestyle."

Yet even with such spartan budgets, financial aid awards are often too low to meet a student's needs, Winn said.

While books, supplies and fees are fairly uniform throughout the CSUC system, meal and living expenses, transportation and personal expenses may vary widely from campus to campus, and, therefore, so do the student budgets.

The vast majority of students attending SF State, said Winn, are categorized as "off campus" — neither living in a dormitory nor at home with relatives. In academic year 1980-81, such a student was expected to incur \$4,779 in educational and living expenses.

To make the budgets as realistic as possible, Winn said, the Financial Aid Office conducts a poll of students and staff to determine the cost of renting and sharing an apartment or house in San Francisco and the Bay Area. In addition, it keeps



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tabs on real estate and rental agencies to determine rental costs.

When making out student budgets, Winn said, the office assumes that the student is sharing food and housing costs.

"But, admittedly, costs are always going up," she said, adding that financial aid and student budget estimates have probably not kept pace with inflation.

The 1980-81 SF State student budget estimates that an off-campus student will need \$2,970 for meals and housing for the nine-month academic year. This amounts to \$330 a month.

While the student budget estimate for an off-campus student has risen 33.8 percent between academic years 1977-78 and 1980-81, the consumer price index, an indicator of the rate of inflation, has increased 47.6 percent in the Bay Area, 48.2 percent in California and 44.7 percent nationwide, according to figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The index includes the cost of food, shelter and various goods and services.

The average cost per student — the amount the average student pays annually — in the CSUC system increased 20 percent in the same period; fees at SF State increased 17 percent. Next fall fees at SF State will increase 13.6 percent, from \$117 to \$133 for a resident undergraduate.

In comparison, fees at UC Berkeley in the same period went from \$709.50 to \$769.50, an 8.4 percent increase. The fees for the 1981-82 academic year will be \$805.50, a 4.6 percent increase over the previous year.

The 1980-81 UC Berkeley student budget allotted \$4,956 for off-campus student's costs, \$177 more generous than SF State's budget. UC Berkeley students were expected to spend \$3,060 on food and housing, \$90 more than the SF State budget allotted.

In all but one student category, UC Berkeley's 1980-81 student budget estimate was more generous to its students than SF State's. As in the CSUC system, each campus in the UC system devises its student budget separately, and geographic differences in the cost of living cause variation in budgets.

SF State's 1980-81 student budget was generally comparable to or, in some categories, substantially higher than SF City College's budget.

Because of rising educational and living costs, more students than ever before are turning to financial aid for help.

The number of college students who filed for financial aid in California in 1975-76 was 141,856; in 1979-80 it was 267,955, an 88.8 percent increase, according to Joan Ali, an administrative assistant for the Educational Testing Service, an agency that processes BEOG and Student Aid Applications.

Ali said the makeup of financial aid applicants has been changing in the last few years. In 1977-78, 77 percent of those applying for financial aid were classified as dependents and 23 percent as self-supporting. In 1979-80, only 73 percent were dependents, and 27 percent were self-supporting.

In quantity and availability, financial aid has increased in the last five years, but not enough to keep up with students' needs, said Jeffrey Baker, associate director of financial aid at SF State.

In their counseling, Winn and Glick have found that students are working more and are sharing housing with more people to cut expenses.

"I don't really see too many students who are working full time," Glick said. Most students are trying to make it through on parental and financial aid or a combination of financial aid and part-time work, she said.

Winn said she hopes to start a student-budget counseling service on campus.

"I'm amazed at how many students don't know how to budget their money while going to school. They have to be made aware that their financial aid sources are going to be diminishing in coming years," she said.

Glick said a common complaint among transfer students is that they received more financial aid in the UC system than they do at SF State.

"We (CSUC) don't have the resources the UC system has," she said.

In the 1979-80 academic year, the nine-campus UC system received \$64.5 million in financial aid assistance from the federal government compared with \$53.2 million received by all 19 campuses of the CSUC system. CSUC received about another \$54 million in state financial aid assistance, compared with \$12.3 million for UC.

However, the UC system also generated \$44.7 million for student financial assistance by shunting \$300 of the \$769.50 each undergraduate student pays in fees annually into financial aid. UC also raised \$9.9 million from outside sources — including alumni associations, corporations, foundations and individual donors — compared with only \$2.6 million CSUC received from outside sources. Another \$38.7 million in financial aid was made available to UC students through the Guaranteed Student Loan program, compared with the \$37.7 million CSUC received through this program.

Over a five-year period the amount of financial aid funds available to the UC system has increased 61.1 percent. In 1979-80, 63,865 UC students received financial aid, up 26.6 percent from five years before.

A major reason fees are so much higher in the UC system is that nearly half of the fees UC students pay are channeled back into student financial aid, explained Mary Robinson, a CSUC student affairs administrator. None of the student fees the CSUC system collects goes into student financial aid, she said.

The UC system generates these funds because it receives no student financial aid funds from the state budget except for the Cal Grants, said Marilyn Jaeger, UC financial aid coordinator. The UC system receives no EOP (Educational Opportunity Program) funds from the state, as the CSUC system does, she said.

"I think the system (CSUC) as a whole is getting short-changed," said Baker, especially when comparing what the 19 campuses of the CSUC system get to what the nine-campus UC system receives.

Within the CSUC system, however, SF State receives about 10 percent of all the federal and state financial aid funds available to the entire system.

"We certainly are getting our share within the system," Baker said.

In the 1979-80 academic year, 114,650 CSUC students, 10 percent of them SF State students, received \$110.9 million in financial aid from the state and federal government, with SF State students getting \$10.3 million of this sum.

Part of the reason CSUC does not receive more federal financial aid funds is that state support indirectly deprives the system of financial assistance, Baker said.

"What it costs a student to come to college is part of the formula to determine how much federal financial assistance a campus gets," he said. State support, which lowers the cost of education to the student, also disqualifies CSUC from receiving substantially more federal funds for financial aid than it does.

The direct state subsidizing of higher education is part of a philosophy toward educational opportunity that sets CSUC apart from most college systems across the country, he said.

In the CSUC system, every student, regardless of financial status, indirectly receives financial assistance through the state subsidies. This amounts to across-the-board financial aid, Baker noted. Other states put comparable amounts of money into their university systems, but do it in the form of financial aid for those who need it. This is need-based assistance, he explained.

Future aid may rely on private funds

by Stuart Gordon

The future of student financial aid programs may rely increasingly on the professional fund-raising efforts of universities, according to financial aid administrators. Administrators and students alike are anxiously waiting to see what Congress will do with the Reagan administration's proposal to chop \$2.6 billion in federal funds from these programs.

If Congress approves these cuts, federal funds to several financial aid programs will be substantially reduced or dry up totally in the next five years.

If this happens, the importance of raising funds for student financial assistance from private sources — this includes foundations, corporations and individual donors — would increase dramatically, said Jeffrey Baker, associate director of financial aid at SF State.

"We don't have enough money now to go around for the number of students who are applying. If the proposed budget cuts go through, more and more students will probably have to find part-time jobs and cut back on the number of classes they take," he said.

Reagan's budget cuts would limit and in some cases entirely phase out the flow of federal funds to several financial aid programs, including the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG), Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL), National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) and Social Security survivor's benefits to students.

He estimated SF State probably received less than \$50,000 last year for student financial aid from private sources in the form of grants and scholarships.

"I think there definitely has to be some movement in that direction (private sources) soon. So far this institution hasn't been doing that. It's not at all prepared for the kind of fund-raising effort we're probably going to need," Baker said.

However, any effort on the part of administrators at any of the California State University and Colleges campuses to develop a professional fund-raising organization with state funds could be scrapped by the state Legislature.

The state of California has refused in the past to allow state funds to go to the development of professional fund-raising activities in the CSUC system, explained Eddie Lopez, director of community relations at San Jose State.

"More than ever before, we're going to need the capability of going out into the community to generate financial support," he said. But, he added, the state Department of Finance has refused to allow any state funds to be linked to fund raising on the campuses in any way.

The University of California system, he noted, has "constitutional autonomy" from the state Legislature, which gives the UC Board of Regents full control over the allocation of financial resources.

In the 1979-80 academic year, the nine-campus UC system received \$9.9 million from private sources for student financial assistance, compared with \$2.6 million for the 19 campuses in the CSUC system.

Lawrence Eisenberg, director of the Frederic Burk Foundation for Education at SF State, agrees that there is no professional fund-raising organization on campus and no campaign under way to develop one. He said the foundation, which administers some scholarship funds for students, has about \$7 million earmarked, mostly for faculty grants, special projects and research. Some of this money filters down to students in the form of funds for research assistants and trainees.

Eisenberg suggested that the Associated Students has the best potential on campus to develop a long-range fund-raising effort.

"With a commitment of about fifty to \$60,000 a year for the next five years, student government could probably start such an organization. It could have the potential for bringing in hundreds of thousands of dollars, perhaps millions, in student financial aid," he said.

One obstacle to this plan, he noted, is that each year the AS has a new administration.

Because the AS lacks this continuity, Eisenberg recommended that such a fund-raising organization be placed under the auspices of the Financial Aid Office or the Frederic Burk Foundation, which would then be required to report to the AS regularly.

Lopez agreed that student government would be the logical choice for a fund-raising organization. In addition, he said, the state Legislature has no rules that would prevent student funds from subsidizing fund-raising activities, as it has against state money being used in this way.

SF State's spring dance production

San Francisco State's spring dance production, "Occupied Space," a collection of new student works, will be featured in the Little Theatre in the Creative Arts Building next Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Tickets are available through the Creative Arts Box Office and at the door. For more information call 469-2100.

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Teaching methods face the test

by Stanton Puck

Quality of education, or the lack of it, is becoming a great problem in American schools, according to Applied Scholastics, a national non-profit educational consulting company.

A national survey of 286 teachers at the elementary, secondary and university levels found that 62 percent of those questioned said the lack of reading and comprehension skills, along with a lack of interest and motivation are the strongest factors contributing to the problem.

Applied Scholastics has 24 offices in the United States and Mexico, offering tutoring and courses on how to study for students, and effective teaching courses for teachers. Christina Younkers, head administrator for the Bay Area branch of Applied Scholastics, said a re-evaluation of traditional school methods for both teachers and students is necessary.

"There is a common attitude in school that the student ought to pick up the meaning of words from context alone, which doesn't often work," said Younkers. "The greatest problem students face is in learning the nomenclature of a subject, what all the symbols and words really mean."

Younkers said that because schools are trying to teach too quickly, too many students are simply not learning their

assigned material adequately. This has a demoralizing effect, she said.

"Watch little kids; they're usually very bright when they start out in school. But, as they progress through the grades, more and more reading material is so frequently not understood by them," she said. This causes a student to become confused and eventually question his or her ability to learn. Younkers is therefore not at all surprised that so many young people drop out of school.

"The importance of getting information down from earlier levels, before going on to new areas, is paramount," Younkers said. Applied Scholastics refers to this process as a gradient, or increase of knowledge at regular, uninterrupted rates.

Concern about basic learning skills has prompted one college in the Bay Area, the College of Alameda, to offer a course devoted to learning study skills.

The course was introduced two years ago by Bonnie Paull, a professor of English. The class allows students to become familiar with their study habits and abilities, and it places particular emphasis on understanding reading material.

Her course outline includes advice such as, "In studying this course be very, very, certain you never go past a word you do not fully understand."

because "the only reason a person gives up a study or becomes confused or unable to learn is that he or she has gone past a word or phrase that was not understood."

To make sure the class fully understands what it reads, the dictionary is heavily emphasized. If any word or expression is unclear, the students are urged not to continue reading until they have adequately defined the term. As a means of further encouraging comprehension, an exercise called a "twin checkout" is used. Two people go over a "checksheet" for each chapter assigned. Questions on the checksheet ask one student to demonstrate the ability to define particular words to the satisfaction of the other classmate. If the student being checked cannot answer the questions correctly, he or she must study the material again.

"The ideal situation would be to have a checksheet for every course, and the student wouldn't finish the course until the checksheet is completed. Classmates would move at different levels, but there should be no penalty for that," Younkers said.

The study skills course uses a combination of Applied Scholastics study technology and Paull's ideas.

"I felt it was important to do. Statistics right here at College of Alameda show 40 to 50 percent of freshmen drop out during the first year," Paull said.

A variety of people take her course. "People in the study skills course have reading abilities ranging from fifth grade level up to the 16th year. Some are re-entering school, and just need a warm-up, while others have to be re-educated in their entire method of study," she said.

The Applied Scholastics course guide is critical of the traditional educational system. It mentions that students' IQ's actually decrease the longer children go to school. The blame is placed on their not initially understanding what they read and the pressure to comprehend the material by a certain time.

Paull said many instructors as well as students should retool their methods of organizing class work. She said that unless more importance is placed on students' mastering simpler material before tackling difficult areas, the process of education will fall far short of providing every student with the best possible instruction.

Zen and the art of speaking French

by Mary Donnenworth

In one of Charles Schmid's beginning French classes, baroque music plays on a first-rate stereo system.

The students kick off their shoes, lean back in upholstered chairs and close their eyes to "subconsciously absorb" 100 to 150 vocabulary words. It's a comfortable environment, but then it should be: students are learning French to the tune of \$2,000 for the eight-week course.

The next day, amid scenic posters and hanging ferns, the class takes a written exam. Most students ace it by recognizing 94 percent of the recited words, according to Schmid.

Luckily, SF State students can learn about the program at a cheaper rate. Schmid plans to offer a two-day workshop through the School of Education to familiarize students and teachers with his approach. The one unit introductory class will take place June 26 and 27.

"At the end of our 87-hour course, students have a reading knowledge of 2,000 words and a speaking vocabulary of 1,400 to 1,600 words. An excellent basic vocabulary," said Schmid, director of a private school called Learning in New Dimensions.

According to Schmid, who once taught language at New York University and the University of Texas, "psychosomatic learning problems, like headaches and memory blocks, often disappear."

"We all have report cards in our minds that tell us what we can and can't do. By defocusing on the learning process, students relax and open their minds. They undo all the negative self-images and love to learn," said Schmid.

Schmid, founder of the 5-year-old school, uses a method developed in Bulgaria by Dr. Georgi Lozanov, a psychotherapist. During the 1950s and 1960s, Lozanov developed his theory, called Suggestology, after studying how, through hypnotism, his patients were able to recall detailed memories from their subconscious.

Lozanov, also a practicing yogi, was able to use the technique of suggestion or "thought anesthesia" to help his patients "think away pain."

He visited India where he observed other yogis, known as Stotrayas, who were able to memorize 100,000 word holy books.

— see page 9

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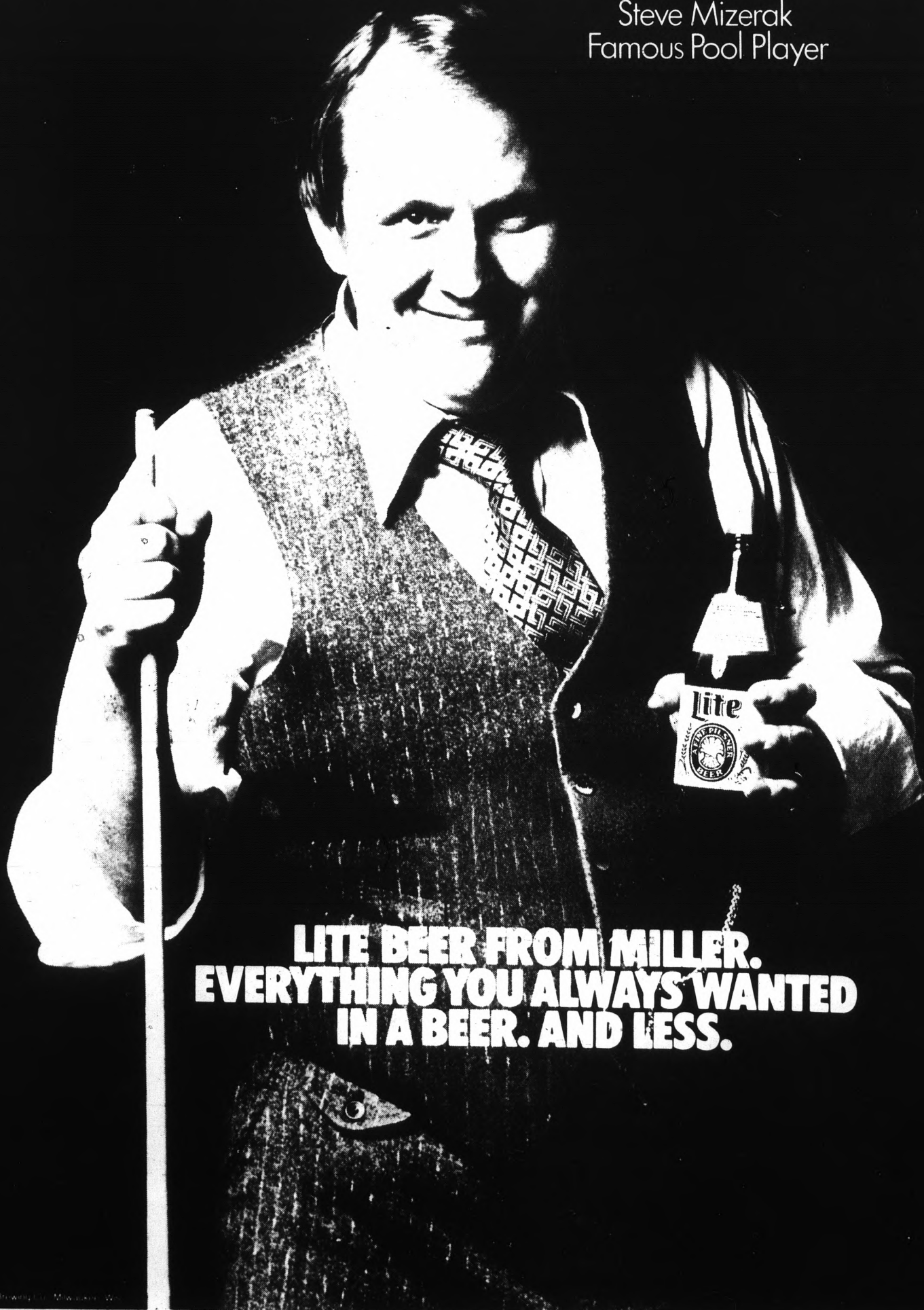
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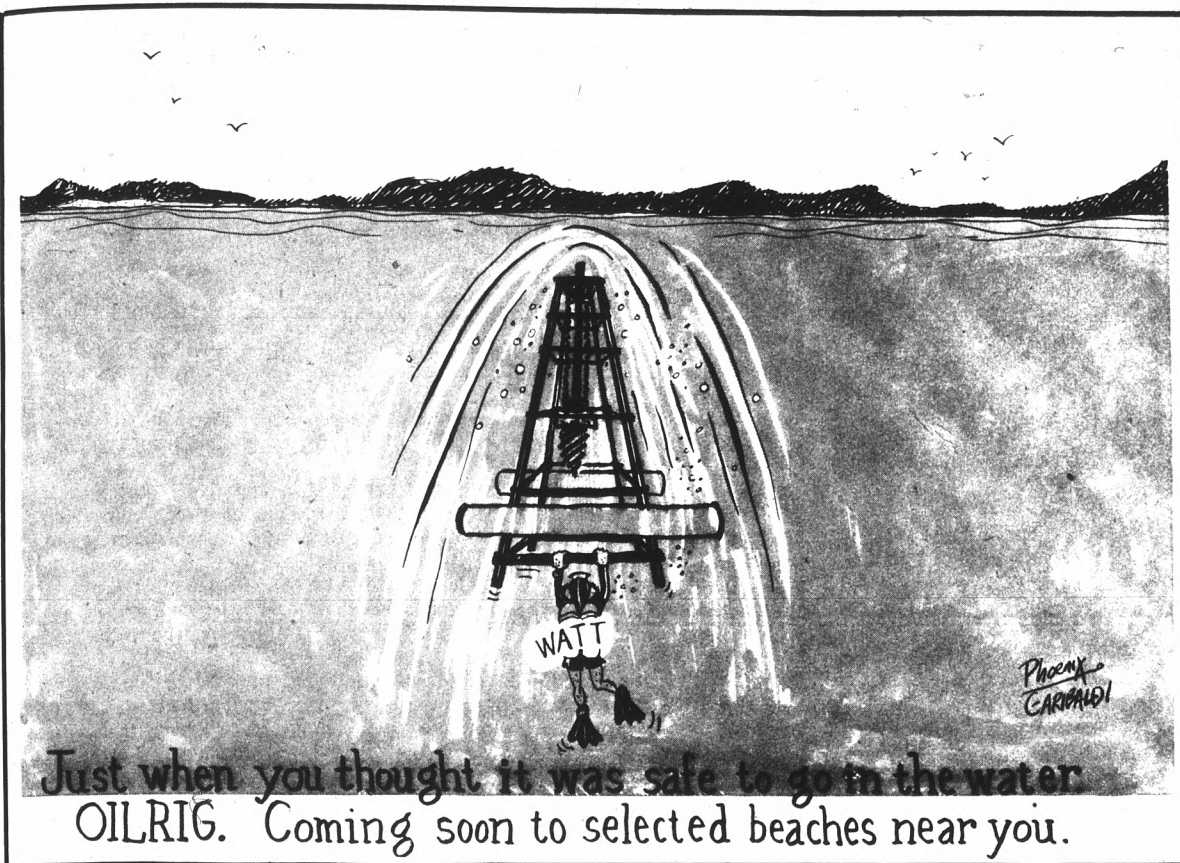
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Opinion



Editorial

Secretary Watt — we've got a better idea

Days like these make it difficult to proselytize. Heat waves tend to transform a blank sheet of paper into visions of clean, white beaches and waves crashing against the California coastline.

The mind wanders, to Santa Cruz, to Mendocino, to other places of great natural beauty up and down the state. These are places of which Californians are justifiably proud, and they are a prime reason many of us live here to begin with.

Santa Cruz and Mendocino, coincidentally enough, are just two points along the coast that are now threatened by Interior Secretary James Watt, a man for whom nothing is priceless as long as it can be placed on the auction block.

And that is precisely what he is doing with federally owned land along the California coastline. Watt continues to give off more heat than light as he insists that oil companies should be permitted to drill in areas that are universally acknowledged — with the notable exception of Interior Department scientists — to be environmentally sensitive.

Toward this end, Watt, past president of an anti-environmentalist group funded heavily by large developers, has reversed his predecessor at Interior and intends to lease four ocean basins that had been protected from exploration.

This is merely the most egregious example of his myopia. Watt's policies, combined with a mind-set

that sees America solely in terms of its retail value, spell disaster for California's natural resources as well as those of the country as a whole. The man's ineffable shortsightedness makes him unfit to carry out his duties. He should be removed and, if possible, leased to private enterprise.

There is a petition circulating that asks Congress to seek his dismissal. Initiated by the Sierra Club, it reads in part:

"As a public official, Secretary Watt is representing private economic interests rather than following the laws that define his responsibilities. He is sabotaging conservation goals supported by a vast majority of the American people. He is seeking to defy decades of legislation designed to protect our natural resources. Our heritage of national parks, wilderness areas, refuges, rivers, wildlife, and desert lands is coming under systematic attack, and Secretary Watt is the administration's principal advocate of these destructive policies.

"... We risk losing this heritage unless Secretary Watt is dismissed. Please make his removal from office your highest priority and resist legislation embodying his policies."

We couldn't agree more. But we're in the middle of a heat wave, and this is no time for politics. We're signing the petition and heading for the beach — while it's still there to be enjoyed.

Letters to the editor

Profit sharing in the syndicate

Editor:
I'm surprised so many people misunderstood the "Weinberger scenario" of a long conventional war with the USSR. This is no prediction, let alone Caspar's plan. In the budget context, it's a possible future that can be used to justify colossal spending for guns, explosives, drafting the punks from U.S. streets without educating them or paying fair salaries, and generally a blank check for official torpedoes to export our crime problem by muscling in wherever in the world the local "niggers" can be intimidated.

So "just in case" The Bomb fails to cow a future enemy, our generals can send a couple of million youths carrying deadly weapons to the Congo or Pakistan or the Philippines on a contract for 10-15 years of shooting up everything that moves. There won't be any choice, because massive peace-

time arms production can't churn out a stockpile and then shut down until needed again.

How do American taxpayers really feel about becoming stockholders in the biggest organized crime syndicate in human history? Our capos Zia, Viola, Marcos will get any poor slob not wasted by the Kania-Sung-Castro-Suslov-Khadafy mob. And at home, we'll probably need the new tanks just to commute to work, as roads get worse that already resemble goat-tracks.

Paul K.S. Hartley

Jammed up

Editor:

This letter is for two groups of people: those who were at the last two blues jams and the rest of you. Perhaps, if you were there, you had the urge to jam but didn't. Probably because nobody really took the time to invite you. If we're going to have a blues jam, that means anybody with the slightest desire to play blues can do it.

The band that played at the first blues

jam was good, but I got the feeling that they were the band and we were the audience. Of course I don't expect everyone to play, but everyone is invited to (tap a toe, blow a trumpet, snap a finger) May 8, Union Depot, 2-4 p.m.

Ole (Behrendtsen)

Demo needed

Editor:

There is a civil war going on in El Salvador. Reagan and Haig are on the side of the Duarte junta with its right-wing death squads. We in the Spartacist League/Spartacus Youth League also have a side. We are organizing on campuses and workplaces for an Anti-Imperialist Contingent May 3 at the San Francisco Federal Building in support of Military Victory to the Leftists Insurgents! A militant demonstration taking the side of the Salvadoran workers and peasants is needed now.

The choice faced by workers and peasants in El Salvador is revolution or death. The junta and ORDEN have already killed 18,000 and have asked for an increase in their U.S. aid package of

Blaming the victims of sexual harassment

When as virulent an opponent of women's rights as Phyllis Schlafly testifies before a Senate labor committee on sexual harassment, you are apt to hear some outrageous comments. Last week Schlafly delivered.

"Virtuous women" are not bothered by sexual harassment, she said, "except in the rarest of cases."

Although it is tempting to dismiss Schlafly's comments as ridiculous, their pernicious character ought to be fully recognized.

While the advances of women are touted by cigarette advertisers, the sad fact is that women are no closer to equality today than they were a hundred years ago. In some ways the gap has widened.

Women account for nearly half the work force in this country, but earn only 59 cents for each dollar earned by men in comparable positions. In 1890, when only one worker in five was female, women earned about 61 cents for each dollar earned by men. Of course, in those days there was no question of computing the value of the labor women contributed by keeping house and raising children.

"The most cruel and damaging sexual harassment taking place today," Schlafly asserted, "is the harassment by feminists and their federal government allies against the role of motherhood and the role of the dependent wife."

Is it possible Schlafly really doesn't know that the "ideal" situation she envisions, a nuclear family headed by a male breadwinner, is simply an unattainable myth for most Americans?

The Department of Labor reports that of all women who work, 68 percent do so from financial necessity. Of that group, more than a fourth are married women. Many of the widowed, divorced, separated or single women that make up the remainder are the heads of households dependent on their income.

Despite these realities, Schlafly said that "it is time to reassert the dignity and social good of the male provider role." To enable a favored few to live in a manner she deems "natural" for women, Schlafly is willing to throw the majority of economically less fortunate men and women to the wayside.

The forms of sexual harassment in employment are many and varied, both overt and subtle, and not all are covered by the guidelines set by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

How many women have gone to an employment agency and been told before an interview to "wear a nice dress, look pretty and don't worry because you are young and attractive"?

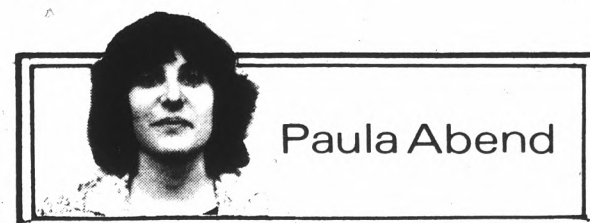
Whether it is a man being denied a job serving cocktails or answering phones or a woman being denied a job in the trades or a promotion to management, discrimination is a form of sexual harassment that causes day-to-day psychological and economic burdens.

Schlafly says the EEOC guidelines are unjust "because they penalize the innocent bystander, the employer, for acts over which he has no control."

Perhaps these same employers would acquire more control over the problems of sexual harassment if women held more than 3 percent of executive positions.

Fearful of losing their jobs, most victims of sexual harassment take no official action. In San Francisco, Women Organized for Employment receives about 30 inquiries a week about sexual harassment on the job.

Yet, since the EEOC published its guidelines in November 1980, only 130 charges of sexual



Paula Abend

harassment have reached the agency's Washington headquarters. Fifty-eight cases involved unwanted sexual contact and 77 involved demands for sex; 71 of the women had been fired.

And as acting EEOC commissioner J. Clayton Smith Jr., a Republican, acknowledged, "This may be the tip of the iceberg."

But according to Schlafly, "Virtuous women are seldom accosted by unwelcome sexual propositions or familiarities, obscene talk, or profane language."

Either she has never walked down a city street alone, or Schlafly sports the type of blinders so in vogue among the self-righteous.

"When a woman walks across the room, she speaks with a universal body language that most men intuitively understand," blathered Schlafly. "Men hardly ever ask sexual favors of women from whom the certain answer is 'No.'"

That Schlafly can utter such remarks while the incidence of rape in the United States rises more rapidly than that of any other crime is not merely nonsensical or thoughtless. It is bitterly cruel.

The forms of sexual harassment in employment are many and varied

The FBI predicts that one out of every three women will be raped in her lifetime. Does Schlafly believe all these victims will be unvirtuous wantons who are really asking for it?

Schlafly's thinking is typical of the blame-the-victim mentality that underlies the dominant-submissive relationship between the sexes in our society. It is the same thinking that makes it acceptable for people with clout to demand sexual favors from their subordinates in the workplace.

What is most incredible about Schlafly's comments is that she was allowed to make them before a legislative body. What special insight does this militant opponent of women's rights have to offer?

Forty-two percent of the women who responded to a U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board study said they had been sexually harassed on the job. As Commissioner Smith said, sexual harassment "is not a figment of the imagination. It is a real problem."

It takes a lot of courage to file a sexual harassment complaint; the nature of the offense makes the chances of collecting supporting evidence slim. Instead of paying heed to the kind of propaganda Schlafly is fond of spouting, efforts should be made to keep the avenues of redress open and swift.

Everyone deserves the opportunity to work with dignity. It is the responsibility of all who control the work environment, both in government and business, to see that every worker has that opportunity.

PHOENIX

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1981

PRIZE-WINNING NEWSPAPER
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Leyba case janitors can't find work

Allegations hurt their job chances

by Michael McCall

The three men said they could cope with spending time in jail because of accusations they say are blatant lies.

They said they can cope with being broke, and with the strain the episode placed on their families.

But the three men — Kenneth Wilson, 25, John Gardner, 26 and Henry Thomas, 21 — said they cannot cope with being unemployed, at least not for very long.

"It just doesn't feel right," said Thomas. "I am used to sweating away my eight hours a day."

"I need to get up in the morning and get out of the house," echoed Wilson. "It makes me feel like a man. Right now, I feel humiliated."

The three former custodians were accused of participating in a campus burglary ring by custodian supervisor Brian Leyba.

After informing campus police, Leyba said, he was brutally assaulted, robbed and threatened by the three men.

Another custodian, Jerome Reynolds, was also accused by Leyba of participation in the scam. Reynolds was arrested after allegedly buying keys from Leyba in a campus bathroom. Leyba recorded the meeting for the Department of Public Safety, some of whose members waited outside the bathroom to make the arrest.

The felony charges against Wilson, Gardner and Thomas were dropped on April 9 by Leo Murphy, San Francisco assistant district attorney. Four days later, the charges were dropped against Reynolds.

Murphy dropped the charges because Leyba said he had amnesia after allegedly suffering a mild stroke on March 31, the day before he was to take a lie detector test.

Thomas, unable to pay the \$50,000



Former SF State janitors (left to right) Henry Thomas, John Gardner with his son, and Kenneth Wilson, were accused of participating in a campus burglary ring. Felony charges against them were dropped April 9 because Brian Leyba, a key witness, said he suffered amnesia.

bail, spent 30 days in jail; Wilson mortgaged his house to raise money to pay his \$7,500 bail after spending 24 days in jail; Gardner paid his \$2,500 bail after spending three days in jail.

Gardner and Thomas said they would like to be rehired by SF State. Gardner, who worked as a custodian until his arrest, will appear before a state hiring board next month.

Thomas, who was discharged from his job at SF State last year, said that SF State "owes me some compensation." He was fired, along with Wilson, from his job at Chope Hospital in San Mateo when he was arrested.

"It's hard to find a job," he said. "Especially because of the allegations made against me."

"We are not applying for welfare," Wilson said. "We are working men. But the school backed this man (Leyba) all the way, and never listened to us."

Wilson said he does not want his job at SF State back, but is looking for a custodial or landscaping job.

He called Leyba a "masterful liar," but blames the police, the district attorney and SF State for not seeing the contradictions in Leyba's story.

Thomas agreed. "Everyone believed one man's story while not listening to the three of us. I think it could have been racial. It's as if they thought three black guys should be in jail anyway."

All three men are married. Thomas has an 8-month-old girl, and his wife is unemployed.

Wilson has three children, aged 3, 4 and 5. All three were withdrawn from the San Francisco Montessori School while he was in jail because he and his

wife could no longer afford the fees. His wife works as a court reporter.

Chope Hospital appealed Thomas' and Wilson's unemployment compensation after the men received their first checks. Subsequent checks have been withheld until a decision is made on the appeal.

Gardner has a 2-year-old boy and is receiving unemployment compensation.

The three men said they became close friends while working at SF State. They have spent considerable time together since their release from jail, referring to themselves as "the three musketeers."

Thomas said, "And we're all good men."

Academic Senate debates new policy for grade appeals

by Lisa Swenarski

For most students it's enough of a challenge just to get through the semester; by the time report cards arrive, many want to forget about school. But for some, getting a report card signals another challenge — appealing an unfair grade.

Few students appeal and even fewer actually get their grades changed, but the Academic Senate is now debating a policy on the grade appeal process in response to a request made by the Chancellor's Office.

Each of SF State's seven schools now has its own individual policy. The Senate is attempting to create a unified policy to give students more voice in the process, making the policy fair to both faculty and students. The new policy will be in the form of suggestions for departments and schools to follow.

Those objecting to the proposed policy claim it is "an invasion of academic freedom" because faculty members are able to review another faculty member's assessment of a student's work and reassign a grade.

"It is a more equitable means of grade disbursement," said Craig Singer, undergraduate representative to the Academic Senate. "Our attempt is to avoid bias."

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke requested that each university in the California State University and Colleges system form a policy on grade appeals that complies with Executive Order 320.

The order says that it is presumed that the grade assigned by an instructor is correct, and it is considered final unless there is one of three "compelling reasons" to appeal: clerical error, prejudice or capriciousness. According to the order, the burden of proof falls on the student.

Using these standards as guidelines, the Academic Senate must submit a policy to President Romberg that includes the process by which a student appeals a grade, the grounds for which an appeal can be made, the forming of appeal committees and the extent of their authority.

The policy, prepared by the Student Affairs Committee of the Senate, says students must first attempt to resolve the disagreement with the instructor. If this is unsuccessful, they must prepare a written outline of the problem and the area of disagreement to the departmental chair. The chair will act as mediator, and if this fails, will decide if there are reasonable grounds for a formal appeal.

If the chair finds valid grounds for appeal, a department Grade Appeal Committee consisting of three faculty members (two appointed by the chair and one by the student) will be formed.

The committee may determine that the assigned grade should remain unchanged, that it should be raised to a specific grade, or that it should be lowered to a specific grade.

If either the instructor or the student is dissatisfied with the decision, they can request that a grade appeal procedure begin at the school level. A new committee, this one consisting of three faculty members, one student appointed by the dean and one appointed by the student, will produce the final decision.

You told her you have your own place. Now you have to tell your roommates.



You've been trying to get to know her better since the beginning of the term. And when she mentioned how hard it is to study in the dorm, you said, "My place is nice and quiet. Come on over and study with me."

Your roommates weren't very happy about it. But after a little persuading they decided the double feature at the Bijou might be worth seeing.

They're pretty special friends. And they deserve a special "Thanks." So, tonight, let it be Löwenbräu.

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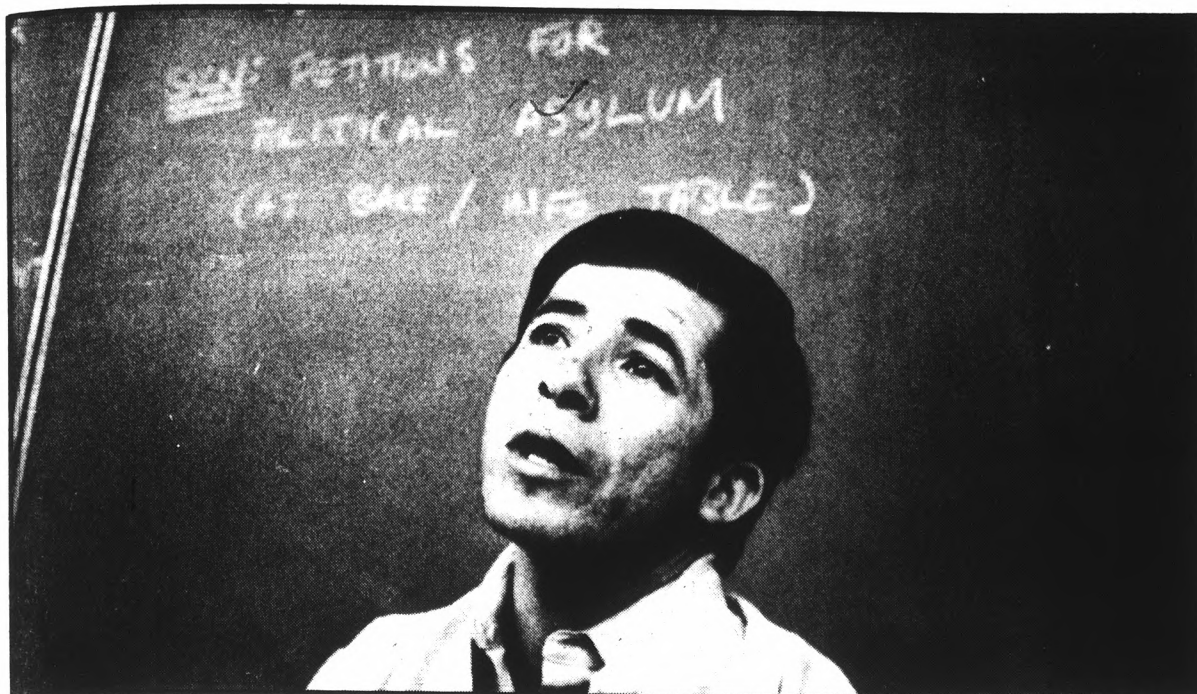
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Tulio Mendoza Figueroa talks about the plight of Salvadoran refugees.

By Tom Levy

Salvador refugees' fear

by Karen Franklin

"One night," the woman recalled, "my son said he was going to the movies. He never returned, and I have not seen him since."

She pulled out an old, framed photograph of the 22-year-old. Tears formed in her eyes as she went on.

"That began the slow death and disappearance of other members of my family."

The woman's pseudonym is Maria Centano, and Phoenix was asked not to take her photo. If identified and sent back to El Salvador, she would face almost certain death for speaking out, she said.

Centano was one of three Salvadorans who spoke at the University of California San Francisco Tuesday about the impact of the war in El Salvador on their lives. The event, sponsored by UCSF's Coalition to End U.S. Intervention in El Salvador, was part of "El Salvador Week" April 27 to May 1.

The event is part of a nationwide anti-war movement preparation for a march on the Pentagon May 3. UCSF's coalition will participate in a local May 3 march from the Federal Building to Dolores Park.

All three speakers Tuesday described their country's poverty and illiteracy, the concentration of wealth in a few hands, the half century of military rule and the widespread killings by government forces.

They all expressed concern about the fate of refugees like themselves, forced to flee El Salvador when faced with execution by right-wing "death squads."

About 60,000 Salvadorans entered the United States illegally last year alone. While the Canadian government has said it will grant asylum to Salvadoran refugees, the U.S. State Department is considering setting up four detention camps nationwide and returning refugees to El Salvador, said Alan Benjamin of U.S. Friends of El Salvador, who translated the three speeches from Spanish.

"If the United States does not grant us political asylum here, it is granting us our death sentences, because that is what awaits us if we return," Centano said.

Tulio Mendoza Figueroa, a primary school teacher and union member who fled El Salvador when he heard he was on a death squad hit-list last Christmas, said the U.S. govern-

ment's support of the Salvadoran government makes it an accomplice in the killings.

Figueroa, who, since being released from a detention camp has spoken to the New York Times and on the "Today" show about the plight of Salvadoran refugees, said refugees came here "because we believed this country stood for democracy and respected human rights."

"But here we are persecuted and harassed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and our democratic and human rights are violated," he said.

Roberto Hernandez described life as a university student in El Salvador. Salvadoran students are targeted for death because of the government's desire to rule an uneducated populace, he said.

"In the name of the medics, doctors, nurses and students killed in El Salvador, I appeal to you as medical students to denounce the killings, to denounce the Salvadoran government," he said to the audience of about 50.

"I beseech that you urge that the United States stop sending military weapons and aid to the Salvadoran government, weapons that are used to kill and torture."

"In a country where 28 percent of the people born do not live past age 2, we do not need weapons. We need medical assistance."

The contrast between the impressive architecture and well dressed students at UCSF and the situation in Salvadoran universities did not escape Hernandez.

"Faced with the tranquility that reigns in this university and the obviously good facilities that you have, I am reminded of the walls at my university that had been mowed down and still bear the blood of compañeros who have fallen," he said.

"What would you do if you were in your home and suddenly the door was forced down and people dragged you out and killed your loved ones?" he asked.

"What if you were in a hospital and the security forces entered, asked the doctors and nurses to put their hands up, dragged the sick ones from the beds, took them out to the street and decapitated them?"

"What if while you were here listening to these testimonies the police came in and killed us, in the same way that they killed 28 students assembled last year at the national university?"

A women's media 'network'

by Rhonda Parks

"If you decide to pursue a career in the media or the arts, you're a fool," said poet, playwright and dancer Luisah Teish, "but once you stand up and do it, you'll find a lot more fools like yourself out there."

Teish's sentiments were echoed by Bay Area feminist writers Ellen Geiger, producer of the film "Rosie the Riveter"; Chris Orr, production manager for the women's newspaper Plexus; and Margie Adam, a musician, singer and composer with her own record label.

The women spoke before about 75 women and five men at a panel discussion titled "New Directions in Feminist Media" at Fort Mason on April 21.

The discussion was sponsored by Media Alliance, a dues-paying membership group of media workers. The group is located at Fort Mason in San Francisco and holds educational workshops in all areas of the media.

Geiger was greeted with wild clapping for her "Rosie the Riveter," a film about women factory workers during World War II.

"Rosie the Riveter" is one of the few films about oppression that leaves you feeling good at the end," Geiger said. "And it's the only film that I know of where minority women have the major voice."

"Yeah, and they didn't get killed in the first half hour," Teish replied. Teish was the only black woman on the panel.

The four women spoke about their experiences as women in the media and suggested ways to strengthen their influence among feminists and the public.

Geiger advocated building a coalition at the grassroots level, and Orr suggested "networking" among the feminist media. Teish took a strong stand on the plight of Third World women and the lack of women-oriented terms in the media, and Adam spoke about the importance of feminist press and cultural involvement by women.

Throughout their speeches, the women agreed that they must support one another in their separate media endeavors.

Geiger said women should avoid stereotypes and try to "appeal to broad cross-cultural groups."

Orr said she doesn't believe in competition among feminist media.

"There is room for us all," she said. "We were sad to see 'Country Women' and 'Crysalis' go." (Both publications folded this year because of lack of funds.)

"Finding our strengths and alliance is the way it should be, none of this 'Chron' versus 'Trib' stuff," Orr said.

Teish began by saying, "It's tough facing an audience as the only Third World woman."

This statement left puzzled expressions on the faces of the crowd until Teish and the audience warmed up to each other.

"All Third World women who attempt to be artists are crazy," she said. "And I'm here to give you a reason for being crazy."

"When you work like this, and the work is scarce, you wonder if you're going to eat or if the Klan is going to have you for lunch."

Teish said women and ethnic people should dare to be different and change male-oriented words to fit their own needs.

In her own work, Teish has changed the word hero to "s'hero" when referring to women.

Adam said she would never have had a chance in the music business if it weren't for the feminist press.

"My work is a product of the women's movement," Adam said. "When the feminist press took me seriously, I started to take myself seriously."

Adam said women's issues are "systematically not being covered by the media" and placed the responsibility for coverage on the media women in the audience.

"It's up to us to make sure people know what we're doing. We have got to make it on our own," Adam said.

She said social change comes from supporting women's efforts in film, poetry, music and literature.

"We've got to put our money where social change takes place. We can't just sit back with our families and friends and congratulate ourselves on how far we've come."

"We've still got to make it through the '80s." The women on the panel agreed that with Reagan in office, there will be some tough times ahead for women in the arts.

Professor appeals dismissal

— from page 1

fluenced others."

Bayliss testified that his visit to the class was part of normal evaluation procedures.

Gerber, presenting the university's side, portrayed Dix's charges as attempts at "twisting the truth to rationalize his own poor performance."

Gerber — who at one point slipped and called Dix "Dew," in reference to the professor recently accused of sexual harassment — routinely handles faculty grievances for the university. Dix was assisted by black studies lecturer Angela Davis.

Bayliss testified that, although initially enthused with Dix, he became disenchanted after about a year. Dix was not around very much and students complained about his teaching, Bayliss said.

"In the first year he (Dix) had fairly normal enrollments," Bayliss said. "I

had a lot of students in the first part of each semester come in and tell me they were dropping. In the second year students would not sign up."

Bayliss will continue testifying tomorrow at 1 p.m. in Room 501 of Hensill Hall, formerly the Biological Sciences Building.

Timothy Sampson's case was heard last Thursday.

Sampson maintained that although he was assured at the time of his hiring in 1970 that he could be promoted without a doctorate, he later was told lack of this degree disqualified him from promotional consideration.

When the Academic Senate ruled in 1978 that only those hired after 1971 needed doctorates or equivalents, Sampson sought but was denied a promotion.

He said contrary to written university policy, he has not been told how the decision not to promote him was reach-

ed. A letter from the promotions committee to Romberg merely recommended that he be denied a promotion because he was "not reaching and teaching a sufficient range" of students, he said.

Calling the letter cryptic, Sampson asked, "Since data on my (student) evaluations shows that I was above median on those, how could it be found that I wasn't reaching and teaching?"

Promotions committee member Jonathan Middlebrook, an English professor, refused to say how the committee's decision had been made, citing "the notion of confidentiality."

To vote in Sampson's favor, the grievance committee will have to decide the promotions committee acted arbitrarily or unreasonably. Sampson said proving this is difficult, since he is not allowed to know how the decision was made.

The panel has 10 working days in which to make a decision.

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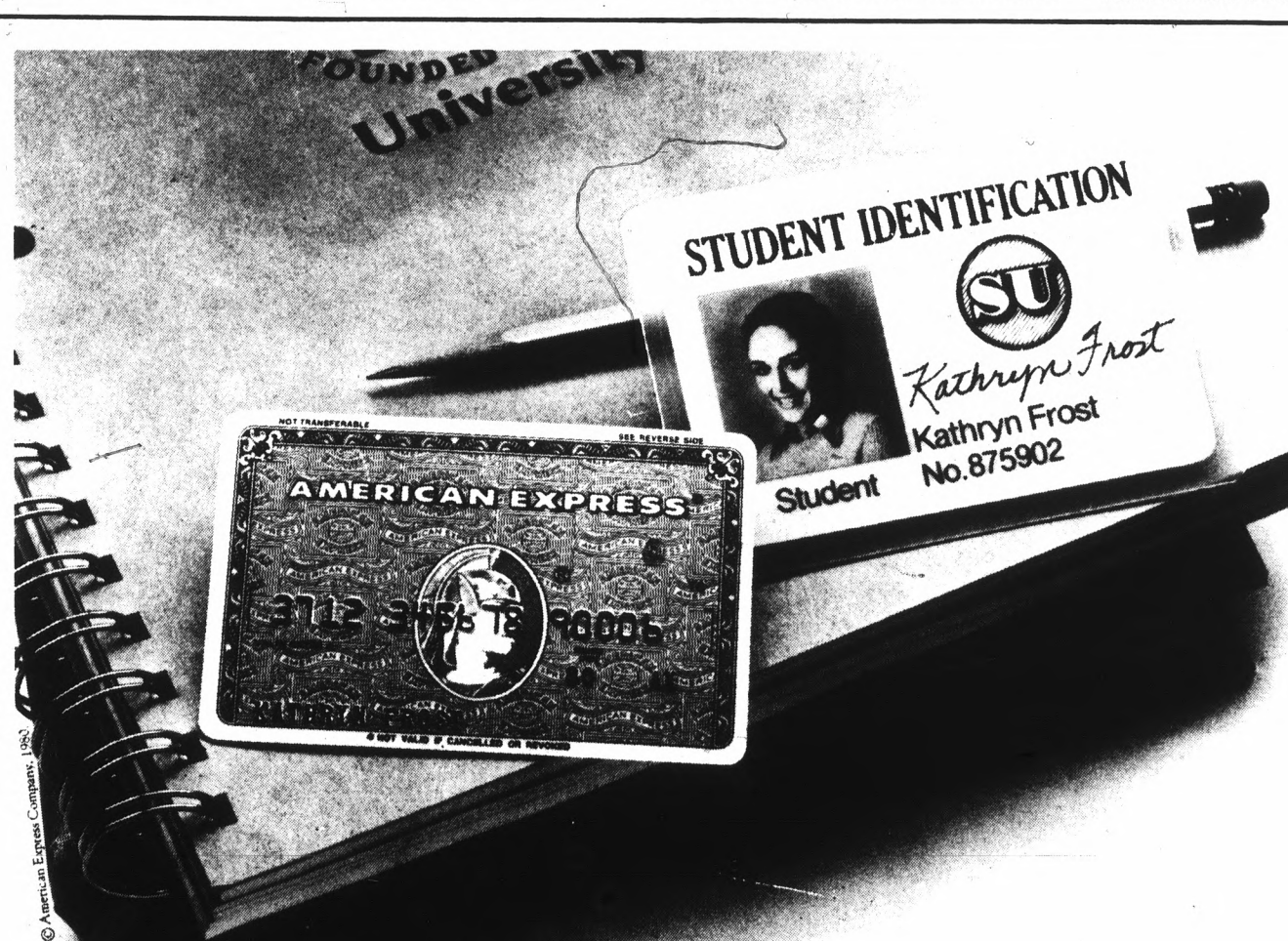
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By Charles Hammons

Noel Cassidy tells of his imprisonment and torture at the hands of the British: "I lived in a concrete cell . . . the walls were covered with human body waste."

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Irish activist describes torture

by Phil Reser

Bobby Sands, imprisoned leader of the Irish Republican Army, will die soon if British authorities don't give political status to prisoners in the Long Kesh prison.

And Irish Republican Noel Cassidy, who participated with Sands and others in deciding on the hunger strikes, has gone underground and come to the United States.

Cassidy was released from Long Kesh on March 10. In a private interview with Phoenix, arranged by local supporters of Irish Northern Aid (Noraid), Cassidy told of his more than three years in prison.

The hunger strikes were sparked by the British government's refusal to allow Irish Republican prisoners at Long Kesh to wear their own clothes, mix with other prisoners or receive visitors and mail.

Saying they are political prisoners, not criminals, the inmates have refused to wear prison garb or do prison work.

Cassidy, a 33-year-old plumber, said his arrest by British soldiers in February 1978 was no surprise. He has been a political activist since he was a teenager.

He was arrested at an army checkpoint and searched. After being held for a typical four-hour identification screening, he was taken to Gough Military Barracks, searched again, questioned and photographed.

He was then handed over to paramilitary police and interrogated for three

days about assassinations, land mines and explosions.

"Every hour on the hour I was beaten," he said. "Punches to the back of the neck, twisting of my hands and fingers." He said he was placed between two tables, where his spine was forced downward in an attempt to break his back.

He was then questioned about a scrap of paper British authorities said they found on him.

Cassidy said this paper contained the names of prominent British Army officers who could die if identified by certain political forces. He said the document was forged.

"I was charged with possession of this paper, although I didn't see it until I arrived in court 13 months later," he said.

He requested a priest, a doctor, a handwriting expert and bail during the containment and trial. None was granted to him.

He said the judge called him a liar, even though the officer who searched him testified that there was no document on Cassidy when he was stopped at the checkpoint.

The judge sentenced him to three years at Long Kesh.

Cassidy refused to accept criminal status. He told the judge, "I classify myself as a political prisoner." The response to this was an extra 18 months added to his sentence.

Cassidy said that from the time he arrived at the prison and first refused to wear a uniform, he was "kicked and

dragged about and stayed nude except for three blankets."

"I lived in a 10-foot by 8-foot concrete cell," he said, "with only a piece of foam for a bed. There was a water jar, a pail of rotting food and the walls were covered with human body waste."

"The first time I refused to spread my excretion on the wall, a warden cleaned it up with my blanket. After that, I learned to put it on the wall."

Cassidy said he lost 30 pounds, and most other prisoners dropped around 80 pounds eating small portions of potatoes and lunch meat usually covered with maggots.

He said they were also hosed down during the day and night and three inches of water was left in the cell. Cassidy is currently undergoing medical care for a flu that he has had for two years and problems stemming from malnutrition.

Prisoners were allowed only five minutes of fresh air and four hours outside the cell a month, he said.

According to both Noraid and Amnesty International, prisoners have been beaten regularly resulting in some broken bones. Investigators say many injuries have been inflicted during the frequent internal body searches for

which the naked prisoners are held face downward across tables. Cassidy said he was searched many times this way and that sometimes the wardens would use objects besides their fingers.

After release, he was ordered to remain in his home county. He entered the United States illegally, and he and three other former inmates are touring the United States seeking to counteract British propaganda about Long Kesh and the hunger strike.

According to Noraid, the organization has about 120 chapters nationwide and raised about \$240,000 for Northern Irish political prisoners and their families last year.

Most of the work, including sponsoring Cassidy and others while they travel in an underground network around the country, is sensitive because they have been accused by the U.S. Justice Department and the Irish government of being a financial conduit to the outlawed IRA.

Said Cassidy: "It's difficult in these interviews. I keep trying to think how to explain Long Kesh. I guess if you could explain to a blind man a beautiful sunset then I could tell people what really is going on inside that place."

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Campus budget confusion

— from page 1

were only informed of it after the class was canceled.

She said they tried to arrange meetings to discuss the matter with Dewees, but he told them they could start grievance proceedings if they wished.

"But he knows we can't do that, because as temporary instructors we have no rights," she said. "The union has done all it could to help us. They have an obvious interest in the problem."

Bill Compton, professor of economics and UPC representative, said, "Here we have two instructors trying to exercise their rights, and they paid the price."

The contract the instructors signed, said Compton, "is not worth the paper it's printed on."

On advice from Compton, Vicerra and Wisniewski re-applied for the jobs for which they had not been rehired.

Dewees and Pelham said both instructors will be considered equally with

other applicants. "I would rehire them if they're the best people qualified for the job."

Vicerra said she didn't think Pelham and Dewees could be unbiased in their selection. "We have no confidence that we will be rehired," she said.

More than 20 students sent letters expressing their dismay at the release of Vicerra and Wisniewski.

In response to a letter from one student, Christiane Herrmann, Pelham, said the two instructors would not be rehired. The letter was sent on April 17, two weeks after Vicerra and Wisniewski said they submitted their applications.

Dewees denied this, saying that the letter was sent to Herrmann before the department received the applications from the instructors.

Wisniewski said Pelham told her over the phone the day after the class had been canceled that "she had not only thought of hiring someone else, but she had started the process of replacing us."

According to Pelham, the process of finding instructors for the class was begun at the recommendation of the department council, which includes Dewees and Becky Loewy, head of the Gerontology Program for full-time students that is part of Interdepartmental Studies.

The letters from students, said Vicerra, are an indication that the two instructors did their jobs well. She said they both always received excellent evaluations from the students who took their gerontology course and their course in Interdepartmental Studies.

Though Loewy agreed that they are good teachers, she said she was "very unhappy with the way they're trying to smear the program. It's very unethical."

The efforts of the two instructors are damaging their work at Interdepartmental Studies and might affect their future employment in that program, said Loewy.

Instructors not rehired

— from page 1

1980, the Television Center received \$750 and KSFS \$700. Both programs have submitted their proposals for the 1981-82 budget and have received increased revenues of \$250 and \$375 respectively.

Instructionally related funding is widely accepted as a valid asset to the academic process.

All the laboratory experiences, such as producing newspapers or TV programs, are funded by a token sum from the state because they are not recognized as essential to a college education. Such instruction as mathematics, English, history and science are fundamental programs included in, and funded by, the state budget under the heading "regular instruction."

The state budget was \$43,495,668 for the 1980-81 school year, of which \$33,573 was slated for Instructionally Related Activities.

Students on each campus are required to pay an annual IRA fee that can vary from \$8 to \$10 a year. The figure is decided

on by the chancellor on the recommendation of the campus president — in SF State's case, Paul F. Romberg. This student fee supplements the amount allocated by the state legislature, and it yielded \$247,773 to be disbursed for the 1980-81 instructional related programs.

Thus, if the department heads in charge of these programs do not apply for IRA funding, they must look outside IRA for support for their laboratory workshops.

One example of a workshop that does this is Phoenix, a "laboratory" newspaper published by students in the Journalism Department. Phoenix does not receive money from the IRA. It is supported by the General Fund allocation of the state of California and by its advertising revenues.

Some years ago, the AS began to publish Zenger's, a rival newspaper. According to Leo Young, chairman of the Journalism Department, the proposed Zenger's budget for 1978-79 was \$56,000. The IRA, however, was created in 1978, and the AS seized this opportunity to get out of the publishing business. The Golden Gater — an amalgam of Zenger's and

The art of speaking French

— from page 4

"Five Americans went to Bulgaria to study Lozanov's approach. Those five taught three more, and I was one of them," said Schmid, who had been discouraged by traditional methods.

"I found that students were fighting an uphill battle. They didn't enjoy learning and were confirming their bad self-images," said Schmid, who also spent time studying the human potential movement during the 1970s.

Schmid said he plans to experiment by combining the Lozanov method with other materials before his classes resume in the fall. "We allow the students to take on new identities that help them activate their new language."

Using props like wigs, hats and sunglasses, students practice problem solving in skits. For instance, two French businessmen might argue over the price of a desirable painting.

"The students forget their inhibitions. They are energetic and creative," said Schmid.

Classes in Spanish, English and Arabic are also offered at the school. There are no plans to offer classes in Chinese or Japanese because Schmid

The students are mostly business people cramming for upcoming overseas trips, said Schmid.

Schmid said that applicants who want to learn his method don't need formal teaching experience — they just need to pay a \$400 fee. "We usually start with 30 applicants for the three-week certification training," he said, although only about 12 finish the program. The Learning in New Dimensions school employs seven teachers with salaries ranging from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year.

The method is logical, but costly and restrictive, according to other SF State language teachers who use some of the same teaching ideas.

"I think he (Schmid) is onto something. It is a creative and emotional method, but there aren't enough substantial results to back it up," said Al Sharp, associate director of the American Language Institute here.

According to Sharp, students can easily recognize thousands of words without being able to pronounce them or use them in a sentence. The institute, begun in 1961 at SF State,

helps foreign students polish their English skills before taking college courses. Currently about 106 students, most of them Chinese, are enrolled in the preparatory class.

"The biggest drawback for this method is that it costs so much to train the teachers and set up the classrooms," said Sharp, who also teaches in the English Department.

"The method doesn't fit every culture," said Sharp, who warned that many Oriental students would shudder in disbelief at Schmid's teaching methods. "Many of them would be polite but think you were an eccentric. They wouldn't take you seriously as a professional."

Sharp said that the Western European culture accepts the method better.

Sharp also criticized the "laid back" attitude induced by the music and soft lights.

"Some anxiety motivates a person in a positive way. I wouldn't want my students to be in a passive womb-like state," said Sharp, adding, "These are active and energetic adults. I want them to be on their toes questioning me."

the old Daily Gater — emerged, with IRA funds and a contract with the AS for several pages of the paper.

Another example of this type of state funding alternative is the Poetry Center, which receives funding through the Humanities Department lab. The Poetry Center gets funding from a variety of government sources, such as the National Endowment for the Arts.

The Poetry Center was one group told by the AS to seek funds through the IRA even though it was too late to apply, said Al Willard, secretary to the Advisory Committee of the IRA.

"The Associated Students were aware that it was too late to apply for Instructionally Related Activities money," Willard

said. Another problem of the IRA, according to Ianni, is the "unfamiliarity of this group (the IRA committee) with the nature of IRA programs." To combat this confusion, the provost required that departments requested funding from the Instructionally Related Activities student fees contain a justification for support.

The remaining aspect to the funding of laboratory Instructionally Related Activities is that the IRA accepts only proposals from school deans, and, at this time, there is no way students can submit proposals for the IRA committee's review or approval.

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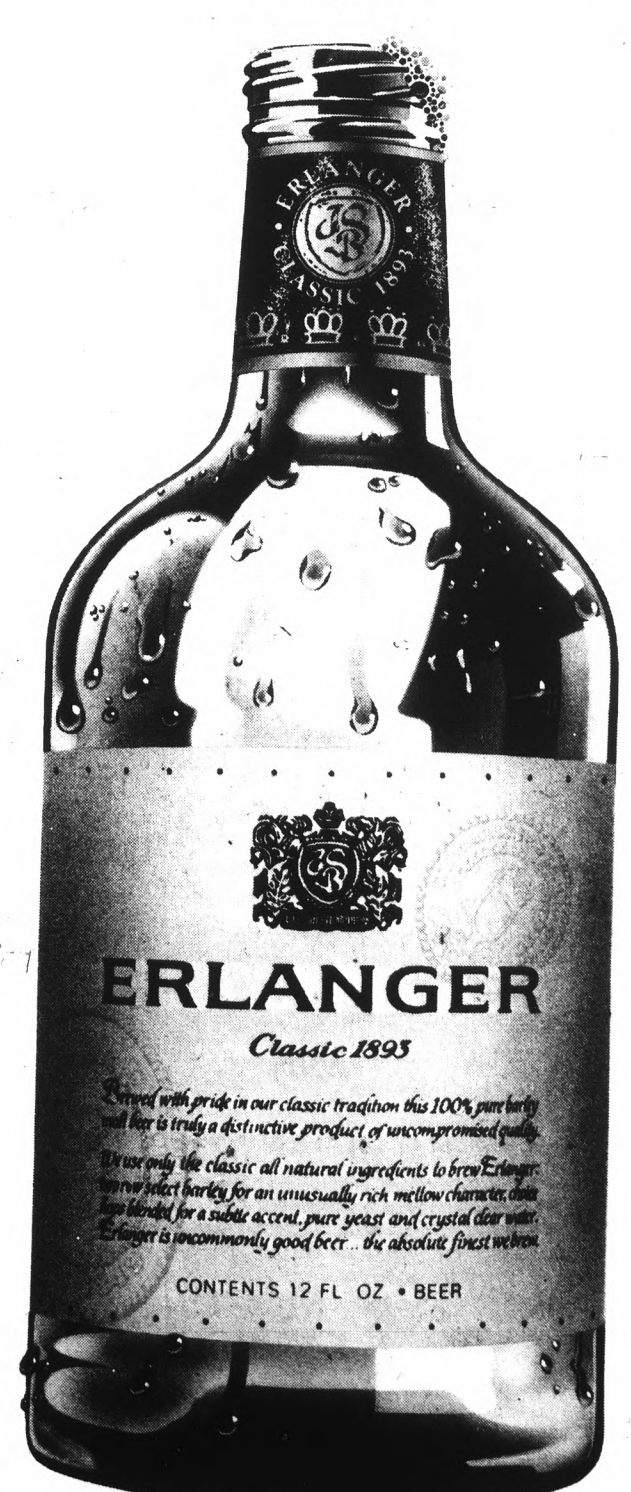
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CONTENTS 12 FL. OZ. • BEER

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Night patrol with the DPS

SF State after hours

SF State on a Friday night. Besides a dance in the Student Union and the irrepressible rowdy nature of the dorms, everything else is shut down for the evening.

Everything else, that is, but the Department of Public Safety, also known as "the campus cops."

"The police department here has taken an entirely different tone. It's not the image of the security guard that it used to be," says Officer Bob Gai.

"The whole concept of Public Safety has only been around about eight or nine years, so it's still new. People still call us 'campus cops' or 'security,' and it pisses a lot of us off," he says.

Semantics and self-images aside, the real difference lies in the fact that DPS officers are sworn police officers with full police powers, unlike some of their counterparts on other campuses, who don't have formal training.

Gai, who usually works in the daytime, is taking another officer's position on the 4 p.m. to midnight shift. The DPS is short by one officer this night. Overall, it is currently short by two dispatchers and two officers.

"It's been quiet. Usually we can expect some commotion down at the dorms Friday and Saturday nights," says dispatcher Cathy Myers. As dispatcher, Myers, 25, is responsible for communications between DPS officers in the field and other duties like identifying license numbers, personal identifications and most importantly, taking assistance calls.

Gai, 30, has been with DPS four years and previously worked for the Marin County Sheriff's Department. Just after 10 p.m., he receives a complaint call about possible trouble at the dance in the Student Union.

He slows the Plymouth cruiser as he approaches seven youths slowly walking away from the front of the union.

"How're you doing, guys?" he asks, getting out of the car and carrying a flashlight. After an uneventful five-minute chat, Gai reports back to dispatcher Myers.

"They seem to be moving along. Everything seems to be under control," he says.

But just to make sure, Gai, after checking in with the guard at the dance, doubles back to follow the group. He parks the car behind some shrubbery next to the Gym. "Just checking," he says.

The youths slowly walk toward the dorms. Gai loses sight of them as they slip into the shadows. Several other figures appear from the back of the Student Union.

"Those are girls. You can tell by the way they walk," he says. "You learn a lot of things at night by watching and knowing how people move."

Gai drives across the campus to Holloway Avenue and then west toward Lake Merced and the dorms.

"I used to work the graveyard shift, going through checking doors and windows — same as the Phoenix did," he says. "I've gone by buildings on some nights, the doors would be wide open, just completely open. You go in there, you get your gun out because it's dark, and you don't know who's in there."

Driving by the dorms, Gai notices a few students wandering aimlessly along the pathways. "It's been pretty quiet tonight. Some nights you come down here, they're yelling and screaming out the windows as you're driving by," he says. Gai next cruises through the lit parking lots.

"It's pretty quiet down here. Usually there are kids drinking in their cars," he says.

After driving around the campus once again, another call comes in: "4301 — a man in the library by the A/V center refuses to leave." Gai quickly and skillfully drives the cruiser from the parking lot to the library in about a minute.

He checks with the perplexed custodian who called in and then goes to confront the trespasser, who was evidently making a long phone call.

"You have 15 seconds and then I'm going to hang it up for you," Gai warns the man.

"Will you please give me five minutes?" the man asks. He then continued to speak into the phone, almost shouting.

"Let me tell you something, you're trespassing down here. You can go to jail," says Gai, a picture of self-restraint. "I'll hang it up for you if you need assistance." The man ignores him and continues to shout into the phone. He finally finishes his call.

"Thank you. Sorry about that," he says.

"Good night," says Gai, shaking his head. The man walks off.

Ten minutes later, Gai receives another call: "4301 — Be advised that we have a fire at Mary Ward Hall." He turns on the car's flashers and guns off toward the dorm at speeds more than 40 mph.

A crowd of dorm students has moved its party to the front of Mary Ward Hall. Gai quickly goes into the dorm to check out the damage. A fire engine arrives minutes later.

The fire is out by the time Gai gets to the sixth floor room of Richard Russo.



Officer Jeff Baladad tickets an illegally parked car.

By Rob Werfel

According to the glassy-eyed Russo, who said he extinguished the fire, a candle in his room had fallen over, igniting his window curtains into a blaze. Scorch marks from the flames mark that side of the wall. He was not in his room at the time, he said.

Gai gets his name and goes back to his car. The students had since returned to their rooms. "That guy was out of it," Gai says. Back at the station, he writes up a report of the night's activities as he prepares to get off work.

The graveyard shift, from 12 to 8 a.m., lives up to its name, but Officer Tim Murray likes it that way. After heading out to Bullock's to help investigate a false silent alarm, Murray, 36, heads back to the campus.

Driving by the parking lots again, he sees two young men standing around next to a car.

"I have to crawl in and out of my car. Look how close it is," exclaimed one of them. "The body is over the line. The tire may not be, but the body is!"

Murray chuckles. "If he's over it, I'll give him a ticket," he says, somewhat tempted. But the students lose, no ticket.

"It's working with the people," says Murray about his job. "You get more opportunity here to talk with the people, but in the city, you're so busy running around all the time you don't have the chance to talk with anyone."

"With this shift here, you have a lot of time to observe things," he says tongue in cheek. From midnight to 3 a.m., Murray is usually in his car. After that, he usually patrols on foot.

The graveyard shift dispatcher, Kim Donnelly has a headache. She also doesn't have her DPS uniform on, but she looks a whole lot better in street clothes.

"For a change, daytime would be nice," she says of her hours. In the meantime, all is quiet and safe at SF State.

Romberg interview

— from page 1

political reasons or other reasons, there is a tendency for more centralization. We are, I feel, one of those federated colleges that has the flexibility to move as an individual campus. And I don't want anybody standing in our way as long as we follow the policies of the university.

Q: Are there certain policy procedures that are a bit vague, where you don't know exactly where your boundaries are?

A: We're all concerned very much with what collective bargaining will do because it will be systemwide. One thing that alarms me greatly, that is not dead yet, is that the statewide Academic Senate has been pushing for system tenure, so that any college that is going through a layoff procedure, if we are hiring faculty, we have to take those (faculty members) as part of our faculty. I don't think that is fair. Our interest in liberal arts, for example, is far greater than at some of the other colleges.

Q: Some students and faculty members complain that you maintain a low visibility on campus, that you are unavailable to students. Is this a fair criticism, and what suggestions have you for ways in which to further the communication between yourself, faculty and students?

A: I don't think the criticism is fair at all. I don't see how I could spend more time with faculty. Weekly, or as close to weekly as possible, I have a brown bag lunch with the departments, with six or eight of their faculty. I'm with the faculty almost continuously, with this committee or that committee. I actually do get out on campus, stop in and visit faculty now and then when somebody cancels an appointment with me.

Students? No, I don't think that's fair either. I have a great deal of contact with students. The criticism is that I do not make myself available a great deal to reporters. Often they want to know about personnel matters that are still under consideration, and I cannot comment on them. This is very time-consuming, for example, our get-together, which I'm not objecting to. But to try to plan this on a regular basis just to discuss issues where they (reporters) could pick a reaction from anyone. . . . I have my time to spend in Long Beach and Sacramento, on everything from budgets to grievances.

When I was a student I didn't even know we had a president. Most of these students are interested in finishing their degree and moving into society. I'm here to create the best possible atmosphere I can while they're in the process of doing that.

Q: So you see your role as an administrator behind the lines, rather than out there involved in a lot of PR.

A: I'm not a PR person, no. I'm an academician, and I'm very proud of it. I'm also a problem-solver.

Q: What have been your strengths as president at SF State?

A: Oh boy, you're asking me to praise myself.

Q: All modesty aside.

A: I'm an individual who believes in people. I think I've brought a quality of humanness to the university. The establishment of the Faculty Club, for example, has been a tremendous service. It has provided a place where they can get together and talk.

The long-range Master Plan is something I'm proud of. There's an openness to the administration now. Before, everything was vest-pocket, without student and faculty involvement in program planning.

Q: What do you view as your weaknesses as an administrator? Do you have some personality characteristics that make it difficult for you to perform certain aspects of your job?

A: Well, that's a fair question. I think there have been times when I have not been strong enough in spending more hours on some issues that need solving.

Q: Do you wish that you could make decisions more quickly?

A: Yes. But I'm speaking about personnel matters. I want to make certain that I've studied all aspects of a personnel matter before I make a final decision. But there are only so many hours in a day. Not enough.

Q: Are you interested in teaching again or, at some future time, in becoming chancellor?

A: Becoming chancellor? No, absolutely not. Emphatically and under no circumstances would I want to become chancellor. I have had several opportunities over the years to leave this campus, but this is where my interests are.

As far as teaching, I would like to teach general education again at some point. I love teaching. Believe it or not, I was an excellent teacher.

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SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS BEGIN MAY AND JUNE

Sports

Magic number is four

Gators near FWC crown

by Steve Tady

Don't call it OrrinBall. Don't call it GatorBall. Call it WinningBall, and the SF State team has mastered it. By sweeping Chico State last weekend, the Gators tightened their grip on first place and will try to wrap up the title this weekend against Humboldt State in a three-game series at Arcata.

The three-game sweep gave the Gators a 12-game winning streak and broke the Wildcats' back. They are now out of playoff contention. Sacramento State stayed close by winning its three games, but the Gators have a magic number of four. Any combination of four Gator wins or Hornet losses and the title comes to San Francisco. The Gators have a good chance to sweep Humboldt, and then no matter what Sacramento does, one Gator win in the final three games against Hayward would give SF State the title.

The Chico series started in Chico last Friday. It took 10 innings, but SF State prevailed 3-2 as Dennis Brickel drove in all three runs.

The winning rally started as Chet Ciccone walked with one out. He quickly stole second and waited through a fly out by Alan Pontius and a walk to Matt Gallegos. Brickel hit a line shot up the middle and sent the speedy center fielder home with the winning run.

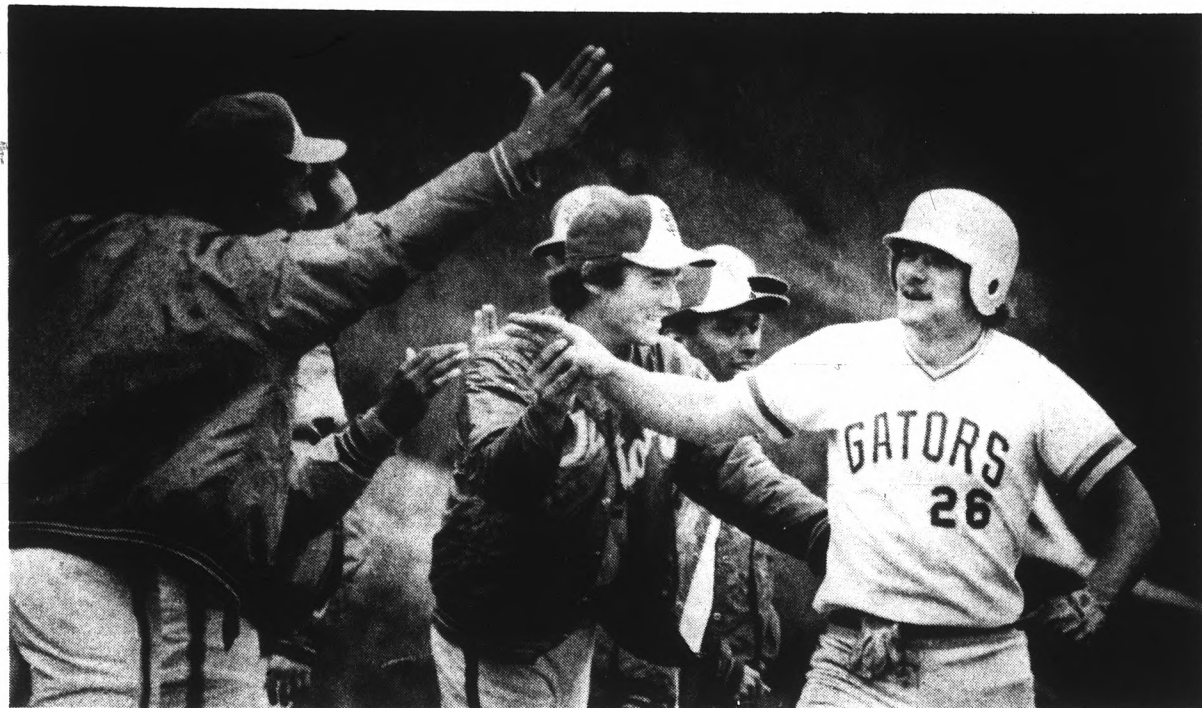
For once, Mike Morris did not get 10 or 15 runs to work with but it didn't matter as he pitched a masterful game, winning his 11th of the year against one-loss. Morris has been awesome this year.

"Morris is a great pitcher. He has been keeping the ball down and changing speeds very well. With a little better velocity, he could play pro ball right now," said Coach Orrin Freeman.

Chico came to Maloney Field last Saturday and was greeted by drizzle and cold and Mr. Gregg Ridenour.

It was the first game of the double-header, and the teams had battled to a 3-3 tie, but Chico had taken the lead in the top of the eighth, 4-3.

Steve Wright almost tied it up again as he blasted one off the center field wall for a leadoff double. Gallegos walked, and Brickel hit a bouncer to second that advanced the runners to second and third. Heavy hitting Todd Lee was next up and he was intentionally walked.



By Tom Levy

Gator catcher Gregg Ridenour received a warm reception after hitting a grand slam to give SF State a 7-4 victory over Chico State.

Enter Mr. Ridenour. He hit the first pitch high and deep and over the left center field fence, and the bench emptied to greet the hero.

Ted Pranschke picked up his 10th win of the year. Brickel, Gallegos, Ridenour and Bob Robe had two hits each.

The Gators outhit Chico 12-6, but left 11 men on base.

The second game was a matter of hanging on. After building a 7-0 lead, SF State held on for a 7-6 victory behind the hitting of Ridenour and Brickel and the complete game victory of Butch Bacala.

With two out and the tying run on third, Bacala induced a fly to center that ended the long day and finalized the sweep. "I was glad to be able to hang in there and finish up," said a relieved Bacala.

The big inning for the Gators was the fourth when they pushed across five runs. Wright led off with a home run to right center. Andre Valentine singled and Ciccone was hit by a pitch. After a walk to Robe, Gallegos forced Robe at

second and Brickel followed with a two-run double. Ridenour doubled Brickel home, and Kossick finished the rally with a run-scoring single.

Freshman Bacala is now 7-5 overall and has shown more maturity as the season wears on. Freeman said it best about the young pitcher. "Sometimes he's awesome. Sometimes he struggles, but he's always learning."

The Gators are now 23-7 in conference play (33-10 overall), while Sacramento is 23-10. The Gators must make up a three-game series with Hayward that was rained out earlier in the year. The games are scheduled for the week right after the Humboldt series. "Hopefully, those games won't mean anything," said a smiling Freeman. If the team needs those games, the pitching staff might still be a little tired, which could make for an interesting finish to the season.

The Gators have some players in the national statistic rankings for Division II. Morris and Pranschke are running 1-2 for the most wins, and Gallegos and

Ridenour are 5-6 in the stolen base category.

SF State has a chance to host the Division II playoffs, and it is making preparations. Rolls of chain link fence were borrowed from Plant Operations to bolster the canvas fence that was beginning to rip and always allowed balls to roll through. The ball will now take a realistic bounce off the wall and stay in play. What was once a ground-rule double will become an exciting chance for a triple. A public address system will have to be installed, but Freeman has talked to people in the Audio-Visual Center, and they have a portable system that will be fine. The infield needs some work, but the field is getting top priority this week. The only thing opposing players might not get used to is losing a pop fly in the fog.

Freeman is cautiously optimistic about the Humboldt series. "They have good hitters, but their pitching and defense are weak. Our pitching should limit them, but up there anything could happen," he said.

SPORTS DIGEST

Tennis championships

The SF State men's tennis team defeated Sacramento State 6-3 in Friday's match here. The team is now getting ready for the Far Western Conference Championships that start today at Cal State Hayward.

Brent Abel, Tom Shea, Al Sisneros, Kevin Sverduk and Mark Schaller all won their singles matches against the Hornets, while Josh McIntyre and Sverduk took their doubles match.

Head coach Dave Irwin said he would like to see the team take third place in the championships and would even be happier if the team finished second.

"Brent Abel is undefeated and should win his match, while all our other players have a chance," said Irwin.

Schaller, the No. 5 seed, said, "Overall the team played pretty well last Friday. I think we have a winning team but it lacks a little confidence."

"I'm not quite sure what we can do in the championships, but I think we can surprise a lot of people. Towards the end of the season we've been playing really well."

Morton honored

Lorraine Morton, who has won 10 games and has a 1.41 ERA for the women's softball team, has been named SF State's Player of the Week.

Morton pitched 13 innings last week and allowed only seven hits and one earned run while striking out four. In her best performance of the week, Morton shut out the Stanford Cardinals on a two-hitter as the Gators made it seven wins in their last eight games.

Good day for women

The women's track team had a good day in last Saturday's meet at Humboldt State. Kim Webster qualified for the nationals in the 200- and 400-meter runs, Patty O'Rourke set a school record in the 400-meter hurdles with a 1:09.0, and Barbara Faulkner set a school record in the high jump with a 5' 2" effort.

Valerie Bell won the 100- and 200-meter dashes, and the relay team won the 4 x 100 and 4 x 400 relays.

Top runners

Four members of the SF State men's track team are currently ranked among the top performers in Division II competition. Peter Crossley is eighth in the 110-meter hurdles, Jeff Osterlund is 13th in the decathlon, Larry Sciaqua is 13th in the hammer throw and Mike Fanelli is 15th in the 10,000-meter run.

The team will host Stanislaus State in its final Far Western Conference meet of the year Saturday at 11 a.m.

Badminton squad 4th

The SF State badminton team placed fourth in last weekend's Nor Cal Conference Championships in Fresno. The Gators finished second in the conference standings behind Fresno State, which won the conference title for the fifth straight year.

Hadi Irianto and Djoni Tatan finished third in the men's doubles, and Jacalyn Jeung and Susan Saunders finished fourth in the women's doubles to qualify for the state championships to be held at Cal State Hayward tomorrow and Saturday.

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A Renaissance media man

First of several stars to appear this week

by Jeffrey Giorfeld

The Broadcast Industry Conference, an annual event sponsored by the SF State Broadcast Communication Arts Department, started impressively Tuesday and will continue through tomorrow. The activities are taking place in Knuth Hall and in Studio One in the Creative Arts Building.

Tuesday evening the conference opened with what was billed as "An evening of laughter, wine and cheese with Buck Henry."

In introductions, Henry's name is usually followed by a list of his accomplishments. He has been called "one of the great unknown celebrities of our time" by Newsweek magazine. Many people recognize Henry as a comic actor through his frequent appearances as host of the "Saturday Night Live" television show. But his best claim to fame is as a writer.

To name just a few of his accomplishments: he helped create the television show "Get Smart," wrote the screenplays for the movies "Catch-22," "The Graduate," "Candy," "The Day of the Dolphin," and "Heaven Can Wait," which he also co-directed. He has acted in numerous movies and television shows and recently wrote and directed the movie "First Family."

The formal session with Henry, in Knuth Hall, was moderated by KGO radio's Jim Eason, himself a graduate of SF State's broadcasting department.

Eason is a smooth and skilled moderator. He knows when to be quiet and listen and when to interject to keep the pace up. He carried a stack of index cards with questions written on them, but he didn't use them. Instead, he immediately turned the show over to Henry and the audience.

Buck Henry is an artist who creates images with words, as a writer and as a speaker. The audience asked him questions ranging from personal recollections of his movies and television shows to advice for would-be broadcast industry professionals.

He answered them all with equal aplomb, demonstrating an uncanny ability to be at once warm, sincere and irreverently funny.

On his acting role in the movie "Gloria" — "I have the feeling Cassavetes couldn't get somebody. He looked surprised when I showed up."

Why his television show "Captain Nice" was canceled after 15 shows — "It was competing with a real heavyweight, 'Rat Patrol.' I don't think a series should go beyond 15 shows. Think how good TV would be if they only lasted 15 shows."

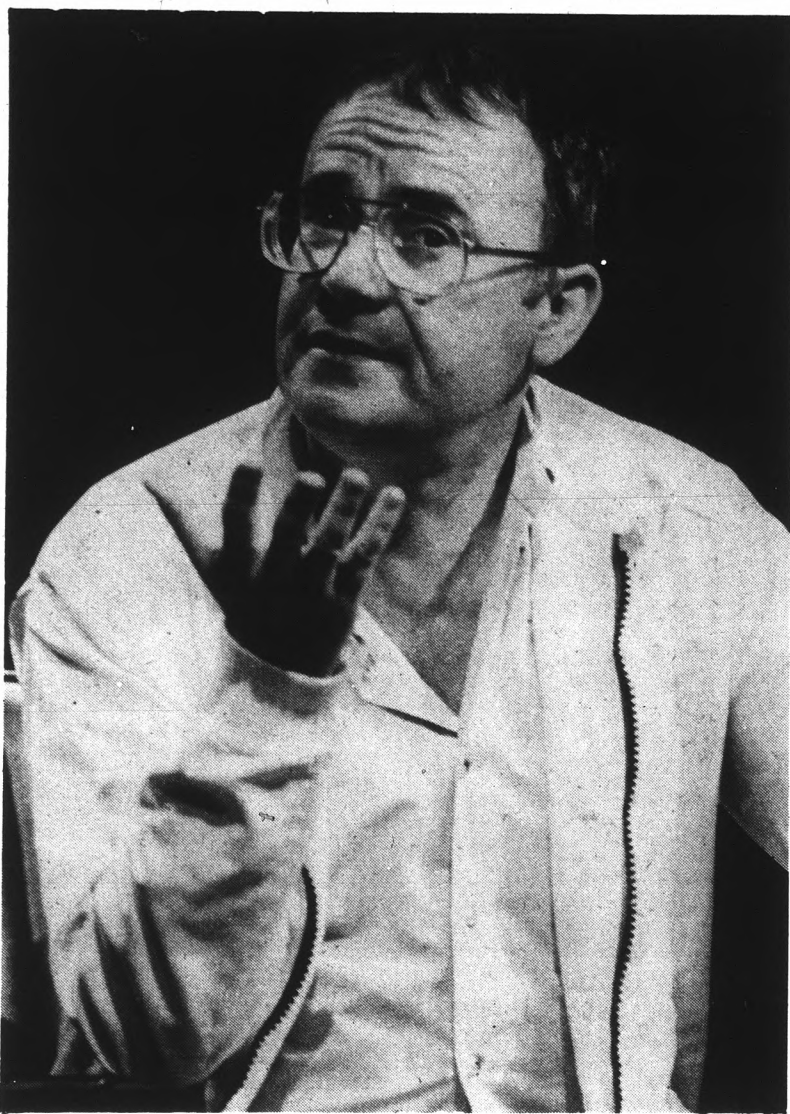
On censorship — "I'll kill; no, I'll yell; I'll whine to prevent censorship. If they find out that vast numbers of people want to see babies being boiled, then next year we will see babies being boiled."

On being successful as a writer — "There are a lot of answers, none of which go to the heart of the question, which is when am I going to get my first check. If you're good, you'll succeed."

"There are two and a half million potential directors and writers out there. Everybody thinks they can write. Anyone can handle words because we all speak. You might be on the verge of winning a Pulitzer and there might be a lot of people telling you you're writing dreck."

On Tom Snyder — "It's not fair to pick on Snyder. He does it to himself. His haircut alone is enough for a giggle."

What happened to "Saturday Night Live" — "It got tired and repetitive. Too many people left. It is insane to try and revive it. But it is a commodity, a product, and the network wants to try and make it work. It should be allowed to die a decent death."



Buck Henry's sharp wit opens the Broadcast Industry Conference. *By Rob Werfel*

On the differences between writers and actors — "The worst thing that happens to actors is that they get wrinkles. Writers can run out of material, get stale, the images get blurred. Actors can give bad performances and be forgiven. They can give a string of bad performances over years and still get work. But a writer has a limited number of years."

Why he came to SF State and this conference — "I'll go anywhere. I'm not doing anything now. I've never heard of this particular place. A writer will spend a fortune to get a free ride."

When the formal session was over, the audience and Henry adjourned to television Studio One where a spread of wine and cheese had been laid out.

Henry was immediately swarmed by anxious students. Some wanted answers to their questions from his professional point of view. Some wanted to tell him what he has done wrong in his movies, and a few told him some jokes.

One of the students in attendance stood guard over the tables bearing the wine and cheese, saying, "I paid for it and I'm going to get my money's worth." Ten feet away, Henry was giving interested students their money's worth.

SPOTLIGHT



FILM

April 30 — Classic Jean Renoir films "Picnic on the Grass" and "A Day in the Country" at the Pacific Film Archives in Berkeley. 7:30 p.m.

April 30 — San Francisco New Wave films, featuring eight short films of The Residents, Units, William Burroughs and footage from the late Deaf Club. At the Cinematheque in San Francisco. Call 586-8486 for details. 8 p.m.

May 1 — The San Francisco Film Festival presents the annual Bay Area Filmmakers Showcase at the Castro Theatre through next Tuesday with more than 73 films from one minute long to feature length. Besides a healthy selection of films by Bay Area artists, the showcase will also feature several symposiums with producers and filmmakers. Call 621-6120 for a complete schedule.

May 3 — "The Films of Kurosawa with Tributes to Tatsuya Nakadai," continues at the Surf Theatre tonight with "Dersu Uzala" and "The Men Who Tread on the Tiger's Tail." The Kurosawa retrospective runs through June 2. Phone 664-6300 for times.

THEATER

April 30 — Theatre Rhinoceros continues its production of "American Coffee" and "Kitchen Duty," two one-act plays, at 111 Geary in San Francisco. 8:30 p.m. Phone 776-1848 for more information.

May 1 — "From Silver to Gold," an original musical play, signed for the deaf, by the Rainbow Light Circus at The Little Theatre in the Palace of the Legion of Honor, 2 p.m. Also May 2 and 3.

May 3 — The Rhythm Methods perform "It's My Party" at the Boarding House in San Francisco at 8 p.m.

May 3 — "The Anti-Oresteia" by Deborah Rogin, presented by the People's Theater Coalition in Building B at Fort Mason Center, 8:30 p.m. Also May 4 through June 7.

May 5 — David Mamet's "A Life in the Theatre," by the Berkeley Repertory Theatre at 8 p.m. Through May 31.

MUSIC

April 30 — "New Directions in Pop Music" at the Fab Mab in San Francisco, featuring a challenge to "the hegemony of the San Francisco cult punk and New Wave scene" with four new bands and a multivisual show at 10 p.m.

May 1 — Jorma Kaukonen (rock) at the Berkeley Square in Berkeley, call 849-3374 for times. Also May 2.

May 3 — Robert Hughes will conduct the Arch Ensemble for Experimental Music at The Performance Gallery in San Francisco at 8:30 p.m. A \$3 donation is requested. Call 841-0232 for reservations.

May 7 — San Francisco State's Pro Musica Nova will perform an evening of contemporary classical music in Knuth Hall on campus at 8 p.m.

May 8 — A musical performance and art exhibition by James Himself, Pons Maar and Steve Shumway at the Valencia Tool and Die in San Francisco. 9 p.m.

Boldface entries are Phoenix recommendations.

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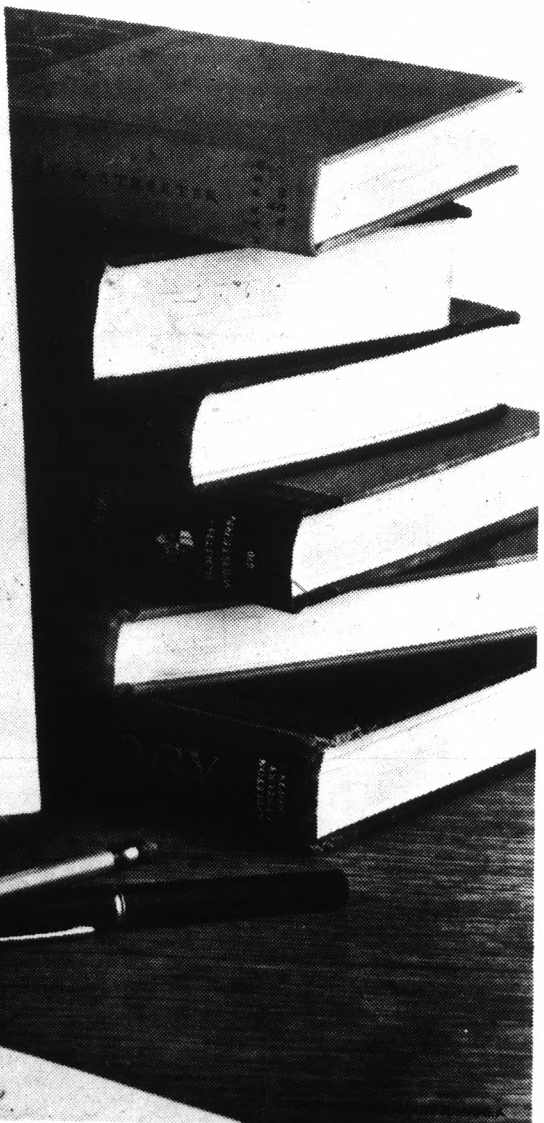
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Arts

The Gavin Report: picking the hits for the baby boom generation

by S.F. Yee

"There's always been a very big market for adolescent love songs. You know, those songs that are based on the frustrations of the adolescent. Anyone who understands that and writes fantasies based on that premise gets hits."

—Mick Jagger, from a 1976 interview

Things have changed, if only slightly, since Mick Jagger said that, and while a good "silly love song" will more than likely become a hit on the radio, the love song nowadays is bent towards an older, more mature audience.

If there is a musical trend of some sort to be charted in the United States, the Gavin Report, a prominent San Francisco-based radio programming guide, will do it. Every week, almost 900 popular radio stations across the country will phone in their record playlists to the report.

The lists are then separated by musical format (i.e. Top Forty, black music, country music, album radio and adult contemporary programming) and compiled by the Gavin Report's 10 employees.

Next, the editors of the five different formats review the lists and recommend to the stations what they think are the strongest performing records on the radio nationwide. A weekly Top Forty list of each is made up and published in the 28-page guide.

"We're only feeding back what the stations tell us," said Ron Fell, the Gavin Report's managing editor. "We don't put a tremendous weight on a few stations and let them determine the charts."

"There's strength in numbers. It's harder for record companies to hype 500 stations than it is to hype 150," he said.

According to Fell, record research has become an important tool in radio programming. And with accurate research, a successful radio station can "get into the lifestyle of their potential listener and program the whole station, not just the music, around that target listener."

The history of the Gavin Report can be traced back to 1955, when founder Bill Gavin — through his job with the advertising firm of McCann-Erickson — took over a program called the "Lucky Lager Dance Time" on radio station KPO (now KNBR) in San Francisco.

Using generally the same methods as today, Gavin put together a weekly Top Forty from 48 participating radio stations in 11 Western states. When KPO canceled the program in 1960, however, "Bill Gavin's Record Report" did not disappear.

Realizing that there was still a need to find out what was happening musically not just in the West, but in the rest of the country, Gavin and his wife Janet continued to publish the report privately, reaching out to exchange information with influential disc jockeys on the East Coast and in the South.

Through word of mouth and the interest of record companies, a continual influx of interested radio stations began to subscribe to the Gavin Report at \$120 a year. The report now boasts "well over" 2,000 subscribers at \$240 a year.

A robust 73-year-old, Gavin has taught school in his native Wisconsin, has sung in various vocal groups and on the radio around the West Coast and has worked as a radio producer, writer and

announcer, before his stint with McCann-Erickson and the "Lucky Lager" show.

"We are one of the few publications that can cut through the crap that exists in the industry and give the radio programmers a legitimate feel for a record and how well a record is doing in terms of reaching people," said Fell.

The Gavin Report accepts no advertising, unlike most of the eight or nine other similar publications in the country. Along with Radio & Records, the report has a "good reputation" in a business where advertising and promotion are all-powerful.

Besides observing that the radio audience in general is getting older (and because of the post-World War II "baby boom," greater in sheer numbers) and therefore more influential than the teenage market, Gavin, Fell and Dave Sholin, Top Forty editor, have much to say about the state of American popular music and radio today.

"A lot of radio now is looking for an older audience. They're getting older and older. Some radio stations are planning, in two or three years from now, to

ching the Wheels" (soon to be "the biggest hit off 'Double Fantasy'"), Quincy Jones' "Ai No Corrida" and The Isley Brothers' "Hurry Up and Wait."

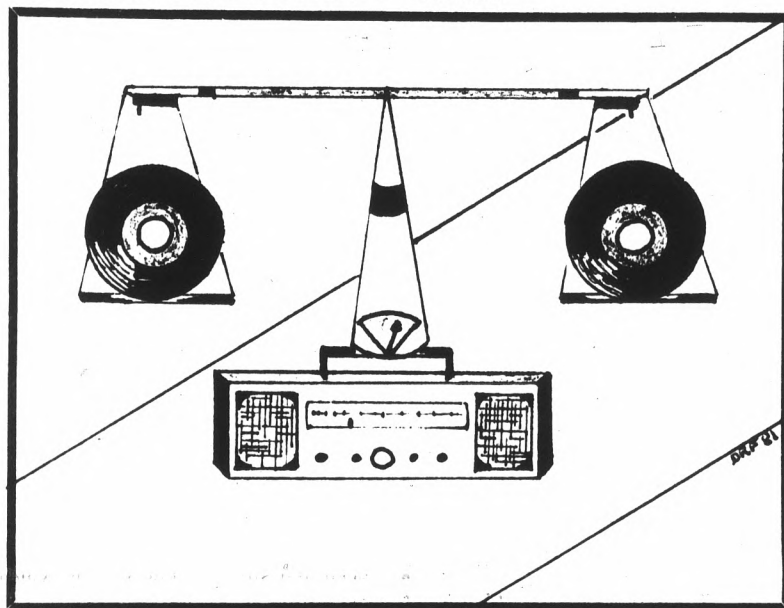
"I've never considered myself a hot-shot picker, but I did come out with some left-fielders that came out to be pretty good," said publisher Gavin. Although among his favorite music is Frank Sinatra and various symphonies and operas, he selected Debby Boone's "You Light Up My Life" in 1977 and Devo's "Whip It" last fall.

"There are certain kinds of rock that I find difficult to stomach. One of them, which seems to be attracting a lot of attention among today's record buyers, is this high falsetto" type of singing, said Gavin.

"I just keep thinking, what happened to baritones?" he said. Gavin is a baritone.

Fell and Sholin are concerned about the homogeneity of today's popular music.

"Unfortunately, everyone wants to sound like Michael McDonald (of the Doobie Brothers) or Hall and Oates," said Fell.



go for 35- to 44-year-old people," said Sholin.

"The mass-appeal audience is what Top Forty wants," he said. Formerly the group music director for a nationwide RKO-owned radio station chain, Sholin, 34, as well as Fell, 35, is a graduate of SF State's old Radio, Television and Film Department in the late '60s.

"Musicians can sit and say, 'what a great piece of music, it's really intricate,' but to most people on the street, they couldn't care less," said Sholin. "They don't want to spend that much time to figure it out. They just want something easy to take in."

Sholin, who evaluates the Top Forty for the report, will spend up to 15 hours listening to the approximately 75 new singles that arrive at his office every week.

"I will pick records that I personally don't like, but that I think will be hits," he said. "I try to divorce myself from my personal tastes, which is virtually everything."

"Breaking in" new hit singles or new acts is not the Gavin Report's obligation, says Fell. Recent recommendations include Gary U.S. Bonds' "This Little Girl," a two-sided Spanish and Japanese version of the Police's "De Do Do Do, De Da Da Da," John Lennon's "Wat-

"When you look at this Top Forty chart, you'll see very little rock and roll, very little black music, and very little of anything else except a lot of very soft, easy records," said Sholin.

"You hear Top Forty clamoring for more rock and roll (an alleged current trend), but they're not playing it," said Fell. "They're playing James Taylor and J.D. Souther doing 'Her Town Too,' which is about as soft a ballad as you could get."

Although some listeners believe that more rock will return to the airwaves (music like the latest efforts by The Who, Jefferson Starship, AC/DC and Journey), Gavin doesn't think it will.

"Screamers like the Rolling Stones are just not in it anymore. You can tell by the lack of enthusiasm over their new song ('If I Was a Dancer, Part II')."

"When they play the Oakland Coliseum sometime this summer, they will probably fill the house, and they will be a big success on the tour, but not in records," he said.

The U.S. record industry is currently hauling in around \$4 billion a year in sales, which is more than the film industry, or for that matter, the sports industry. Popular music sales are responsible for most of that sum. And basically, in order to succeed, a record still has to

"happen" on the radio first.

"Radio is incredibly competitive right now. Especially when you consider 'winning' in San Francisco as anybody having 4 percent of the listening audience," said Fell, who has worked in key positions at KNEW and KNBR.

"Someone with good gut feel is not being rewarded anymore in radio," he said. The once-progressive FM radio station KSAN unavoidably comes to mind. Last November, KSAN changed from a standard rock to a country music format.

"KSAN was playing the kind of music that's popular today, but they were doing it four years ago," said Fell. "They got too far ahead of their audience. KSAN had a real bead on the '80s in '77."

Fell also believes that radio stations are taking fewer chances today as a result of the intense competition for ratings, which can mean the difference between certain people working or not working.

One satisfied Gavin Report subscriber, KCBS-FM, is one of those stations taking a chance by not taking a chance. "We still play their songs," is their slogan. KCBS primarily mixes a lot of oldies in with current hits. On any given hour, such familiar song titles as "White Rabbit," "All Along the Watchtower," "You're Still a Young Man" and "Me and Bobby McGee" might come on like a blast from someone's past.

"The music we play is pretty much already established, because we believe that the way to keep people listening is by playing familiar music and being consistent with it," said Deirdre Gentry, music director for the station. The general listening audience is getting older.

Fell and Sholin are seriously concerned about why black music is not being played on album-oriented popular radio stations. Usually found on the FM side of the dial, album-oriented radio stations, in theory, concentrate on playing other album cuts rather than the already released single from the LP.

As the top-rated music station in the Bay Area, KFRC can now possibly afford to offer its mostly younger listeners a more sophisticated mix of music.

"We feel that a hit has to fit in with what we want to hear on KFRC," said music director Sandy Louie. "Gino Vannelli is happening everywhere. Every single station is playing it. We aren't yet, though. We don't feel it's right."

"We tailor our format for our community. San Francisco has a very large 'soul community,' and not just black people want to hear black music. White people are very in tune to soul music as well as any other race," she added.

If only slightly, things are changing — for the better. Bill Gavin foresees the current audio-visual explosion and such future innovations as television stereo and AM stereo as "doing the record business a lot of good."

"Everything is sort of bland and placid now," he said. "There's not many causes that people can get up and parade and shout about." And while Gavin believes that the business will sooner or later right what's wrong with itself, one thing about radio stations and record companies never changes.

"They just keep on trying to find out what people like the best. That's all there is to it," he said.



SF State's School of Creative Arts will present a double bill of Puccini operas beginning May 1, featuring "Suor Angelica" and Gianni Schicchi," in the McKenna Theatre on campus.

Directed by A. James Bravar, "Suor Angelica" is a one-act tragedy (pictured above) set in a convent, where an illegitimate birth leads to a suicide. "Gianni Schicchi," directed by Jack Cook, is a lusty and Rabelaisian farce about a Renaissance rogue who impersonates a corpse in hopes of stealing a fortune.

The plays will be performed on May 1, 2 and 9 at 8 p.m. and will close on May 10 with an afternoon performance at 2 p.m. Tickets are \$1.75 and \$2.25 for students and are available at the Creative Arts Box Office.



"The Art of Louis Comfort Tiffany" continues through August at the M.H. de Young Museum in Golden Gate Park, featuring a comprehensive display of more than 300 pieces of Tiffany workmanship ranging from small desktop glassworks to stained glass windows nearly 14 feet high.

The exhibit covers the full range of Tiffany's artistic output from paintings and photographs from the early 1870s to windows and "Tiffany lamps" from the early part of this century.

Highlights of the exhibit include a chapel Tiffany created for the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition and the "Four Seasons Windows" designed for the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The exhibit is open to the public Wednesday through Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. with a final admission at 4 p.m.

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Backwords

Behind the scenes at the talkies

By S. Frank Yee

If television is the opiate of the masses, then the television talk show is the drug of the housebound.

West of Chicago (Phil Donahue) and north of Burbank (Johnny Carson, John Davidson, Merv and Mike), a San Francisco talk show scene exists and thrives. And what could be more fun than watching these shows on TV except being there in person?



Photos by Rob Werfel

KGO's "AM San Francisco" is not a live audience show. It's live, but it doesn't have a studio audience. But because this morning's guest is going to be Rita Jenrette, the ex-congressman's wife — the Playboy spread — someone is going to be there to watch in person.

A half dozen chairs sit in the darkness of the studio, which is usually closed to the public. The brightly lit "AM San Francisco" set stands ready in front, furnished like a bourgeois living room. Hosts Jack Hanson and Nancy Fleming wander in.

"She's still not here," says a voice from the shadows. Jenrette is late. The time is 8:54 a.m., six minutes before this hour-long live show is to begin.

As Hanson waits for his main guest to arrive, he talks a little about what he expects. "There's so much hype surrounding her that this could all be kind of a letdown," he says. "I can't really tell, though. She might be a pretty nice lady."

"Miss Jenrette's not here yet," informs another voice three minutes later. Various production assistants scamper about, worried. And then the word comes. "Back to plan one, here she comes."

Jenrette quickly walks in, smiling like a little schoolgirl late for class. Introductions and handshakes go around as she makes her way to the stage, where Hanson and Fleming greet her. It is still fashionable to come late. A petite blonde, Jenrette is dressed sharply in a black, lacy see-through skirt, with a matching strapless top and blazer.

"Twenty seconds," the stage manager announces. The show begins, all three are seated and Hanson begins the opening dialogue with Fleming. But five minutes later, the network, ABC, takes over, and for the next 15 minutes the people in the studio and at home are treated to an extensive report on the physical condition of President Reagan.

Meanwhile, a small gathering of mostly KGO insiders, male and female, begin to hang around to watch behind the cameras.

Jenrette looks disappointed. Hanson and Fleming look a little embarrassed. The show finally begins. Hanson reads the introduction to Jenrette's book, "My Capital Secrets," which she is on a nationwide tour to publicize.

"... Now Rita has decided to spill the super-shocking secrets of her life. The life which is in the book," he finishes.

"Mmmmm..." oohs Fleming. "That sounds sexy and dangerous, something we have on every television talk show — except this one. I want to welcome you to 'AM San Francisco,' Rita," says Hanson.

While tens of thousands were watching and listening to the "juicy" dialogue on TV, those in the studio got to hear the even more scandalous remarks that would leave Jenrette's lips during the commercial break.

"His sexual problems are much deeper than being a womanizer, but I'll never tell of it," Jenrette hints to her hosts. "It's not sex like you imagine it in the pictures — glamorous sex — it's deviant sex."

"Orgies..." asks Hanson, getting more interested.

"Yes, it's power, but it's also sickness," she replies.

During the next commercial break, they talk some more about the same subject — her husband and how he gets off. Most of it is not worth repeating. A telephone operator at the side of the studio takes the viewers' phoned-in questions — the show's equivalent to a "live audience."

About 15 minutes remain. After answering a half dozen or so fairly supportive phone calls (from men mostly), it is time for Jenrette to leave. She does, and the show seems to have been fairly successful.

Marcel Marceau, the internationally famous mime, is the next guest. Marceau is a captivating figure, capable even when not performing, of eloquently expressing himself both with swift hand gestures and in words. There are 12

from the SPCA and "Animals of the Day."

At the end of the program, the audience is used to film a handful of 15-second advertising spots for the show. Next, they are invited to get to know Fraser and McGowan better by means of an informal question and answer session.

Fraser and McGowan look at ease while fielding audience questions varying from biographical details to requests for autographed pictures of McGowan. Their appeal lies, perhaps, in that they resemble a happily-married, middle-class couple, who also happen to hit it off in the roles of older sister and younger brother.

"We know that people come in here and have a good time. They are going to be people more predisposed to watch our program at a later date," says Lorentzen, producer of "People Are Talking" for the past nine months. The 10 a.m. show is now in its fourth year.

"There is a dynamic quality there that makes it appealing for the viewer at home," he says about the studio audience.

"A hundred heads are better than two. We come prepared with the obvious questions, but the questions that the audience asks seem to be the ones that are the less obvious ones."

Whether you are a guest on KRON's "S.F.O. with Steve Jamison" or a member of the

live studio audience, you may expect to be intellectually insulted by how you will be handled.

"If you want to be on TV, look like you're enjoying the show and applaud. Just don't sit there. You ain't gonna get on camera, I guarantee you. I'll leave you on the cuttin' room floor!" rants assistant producer Michael Koppy in his own incessant way.

Koppy, who has all the subtlety of a Broadway strip joint barker, has the sadistic pleasure of warming up and "educating" the 50 or so unwitting members of the audience who had the misfortune to go watch the show in person.

"What is the purpose of a digital clock that prints in Chinese?" asks host Steve Jamison to guest Joseph Kwong. "Does it also tell you what day it is in Peking or what?"

Kwong and three other members of SF State Professor Robert Krolick's class in "How to Develop, Patent and Market an Idea" were guests on the show.

"S.F.O." is looking for a lighter side. Steve Jamison sees himself as quick-witted," says Krolick after the show. "The publicity was good for us. I don't want to sound negative, because I'm not, and yet I wouldn't be anxious to do it again."



Marcel Marceau on KGO's AM San Francisco, (above); KPIX producer Ron Lorentzen prepares the audience for spontaneous applause, (far left).



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